The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Continued Excitement in London Over the Alabama Claims.

United States Securities Suffer a Slight Decline.

Gladstone's Speeches Denounced as Indiscreet and Mischievous.

The Alleged Fish-Schenck Correspondence Authoritatively Pronounced Bogus.

The Washington Authorities Awaiting Official Advices from the British Government.

A Secret Ballot Bill Introduced in the British House of Commons.

Prince Bismarck to the Bishop of Strasburg.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The excitement over the Alabama claims is unabated. Speeches in Parliament serve to keep the public mind agitated. … is anxiety as to the manner in which the … at Washington will receive the representations of the Government of Great Britain. … Change business for the moment is demoralized. The market for American securities … flat, with a marked decline in all quotations since the opening hour. United States bonds of '62 opened at 87, and lowered a fraction, but the others … at a falling off from ¼ to ½ from the prices of last night. The market remains inactive. In American railway … there have been no transactions thus far … The general uneasiness is also reflected in the quotations of consols, which have declined from ⅛ to ¼ since last evening.

The London press, although still moderate, find … with Gladstone for defending the treaty, … maintain that Parliament is unanimously in … of rejecting American demands.

The Times, to-day, reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the … is unanimous in repudiating the admissability of the American claims for indirect losses. Gladstone's language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their claims. The Times … deprecates verbal discussion over the …

The Daily Telegraph criticises the utterances of … journalists on the subject, and says … English Government, in the stand it took, … obeyed the unanimous impulse of the … but the speeches of Gladstone are indiscreet and will probably prove mischievous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Private despatches report the panic in the London money market of … marked proportions than indicated in the … cable telegrams.

THE AMERICAN SIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Herald's Washington special says: "General Butler is sure to offer a … repeal our maritime reciprocity laws, … the enactment of discrimination duties, … tonnage tax, if Great Britain persists in … present course in reference to the Alabama … Butler thinks that the United States … a case which it agreed not to present. … Sumner says any recession now on the … of the United States would be bartering … honor and dignity.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Reports have reached … from London, New York, and Philadelphia … the United States has signified a willingness to withdraw the claim for indirect damages, … private despatches have arrived here asking if the report is true. No question of abandoning the case has been presented as yet, and the … here are awaiting for the next mail … Granville's note, for, until formal information arrives, no action is possible. Prominent … in both the Senate and House agree that, … case has been presented, the United States … withdraw any part of it, even if requested …

The Star, in view of the fuss made in England … our presentation of claims for indirect … and the charges that the United States … violated the understanding in regard to the … calls attention to the fact that, in the … of the most positive understanding of the … Commissioners, that no claims were to be … upon which were contracted by the Confederacy, many such claims were presented by … subjects before the Commission was fairly … way. The Star says: "What was the … of this cool proceeding on the public … of this country? Did the American … flap its wings because excluded matter had … introduced, and demand that the treaty … set aside, or that war with England … follow? Did the leading editors of America … perpetrate asses of themselves over … matter, and did the opposition side in Congress … vote want of confidence in the administration … in consequence? Nothing of the sort, notwithstanding the fact that claims of that character … held or set up by British subjects … probably exceed in amount any … which American citizens … make on account of maritime losses … the course pursued by England during … There was no universal howl at … of Albion and outrageous swindling … speculators and adventurers— … a sign in that direction. The commissioners quietly filed a respectful … the United … claims for want of jurisdiction … to dismiss such … sustained, the objection … demands were thrown out, and there was …

BOGUS CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Information derived from official source warrants the denial of the … of the recently published alleged … between General Schenck and … Fish relative to the treaty of Washington, and dated the 5th instant. It bears no resemblance whatever to the original telegrams. … statement that an official despatch was received from General Schenck Monday, the 5th … announcing the substance of Lord Granville's note, is pronounced untrue. On this statement the charge is made that members of the … administration have been guilty of deception … misleading the public, and that no cable despatch of any kind was received from General … on Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The steamer Colorado, which … from Liverpool yesterday, for New York, … outside of the Mersey, was run into … great violence by the Arabian, inward … The Colorado received severe damages, … run ashore to prevent her sinking in … water with all on board. The Arabian, … comparatively uninjured, rescued all … passengers of the Colorado, except five in the … who, it is supposed, jumped overboard … panic which followed, and were lost. The … were brought back to Liverpool.

… company, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct to New York, has been registered. One of the features of its prospectus is a … to fix the tolls on despatches at twenty … per ten words.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of thanks to Rt. Hon. John … Denison, retiring Speaker of the House, … a resolve recommending his elevation to … peerage.

…, who was present, seconded both motions, and they were carried by acclamation.

In accordance with notice given yesterday, … proposed to call on Sir Charles Dilke to … before the House his recent speeches … the Crown, but he was ruled out of order.

… Forster introduced the secret ballot bill. … Newdegate opposed it, arguing that it … lead to universal suffrage.

The bill passed its first reading.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Minister Washburne is about to … to the United States on temporary leave of … Secretary Hoffman will act as *Charge* … during his absence.

… number of Americans leave Paris to-night … Florence, there to join Lieutenant Grant, and … company him to Rome.

It is reported that the Dukes of Nemours and … claim reinstatement in their former rank … the army, and the Prince de Joinville demands … commission in the navy.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Bishop of Strasburg, having notified the Cabinet here that the Holy See … raises the concordat as applying to Alsace and Lorraine, Bismarck replied … the Emperor of Germany will undertake, independently of such a measure, the Church Government of these provinces.

THE WEST.

Discouraging Outlook for Snow-Bound Travelers on the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The following are the reports … the West to-day:

… weather warm, and the snow melting. … trains yet from the West. The storm … night and to-day has drifted the cuts east … Poor prospects for a train this … way.

… The road is still blocked east and … Weather warmer, but with the prospect of … to-night.

… —Trains remain near where last … All are at work trying to get over … with a large force of men, but … making but little headway. The wind is blowing … continually and the snow drifting. A large … men is working on the cuts at Lookout. … is drifting in about as fast as it is … Don't look for any trains here … East or West for several days.

UTAH.

… to be Given to the Japanese Embassy at Salt Lake—The Japs Attend … Snow Slides.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 8.—A grand banquet and ball … given to Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy by the personal friends of Mr. De Long next Monday evening, at the Townsend House, provided the blockade of the railroad is not raised before that time. The correspondence on the subject will be published to-morrow. Preparations for this entertainment will be of the most extensive character.

The Japanese Chief Justice and Associates, with Minister De Long, were presented, this morning, to the United States Supreme Court of Utah by Deputy United States Attorney High, and welcomed by Judge McKean in the most eloquent terms. The Court-room was crowded to excess. The Japanese Judges manifested much gratification at the address by Governor Woods, Judges Hawley and Strickland, Major Hempstead, and others. Minister De Long, on behalf of the Japanese, made an exceedingly interesting and instructive speech, explanatory of the administration of justice in Japan, and the desire of the Japanese authorities to examine and learn the administration of justice in the Great Republic.

Last night Minister De Long, Mrs. De Long, with the Japanese girls in her charge, and the entire Embassy, attended a Masonic ball, which was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind ever witnessed in Utah. The Japs were delighted.

More snow slides in the cottonwood district, and loss of life.

The weather to-day is warm. Rain fell this morning, but it is clear now. Despatches from the snow-bound trains are worse and worse. Business is dull and money scarcer than experienced for two years.

The miners in the canons are holding mass-meetings, endorsing Judge McKean and proclaiming him their main trust and hope of Utah. A memorial to the President in his behalf has over 5,000 signatures.

NEW YORK.

Testimony Taken Yesterday by the Custom-House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Owing to the violent agitation by the English and American press of the Alabama arbitration question, both the London and New York markets for securities have been disturbed and opened feverish and weak. The early quotations in London showed a slight decline from yesterday's closing prices, but later advices report an improved tone to the market, and a fractional recovery in securities, owing, probably, to the conservative action of the Directors of the Bank of England, who, at their public meeting, this morning, did not advance the minimum discount rate, which stands at 3 per cent. The possibility of a disturbance of the relations between the two countries may stimulate speculation to some extent, but it is not believed here that any permanent division can occur with Great Britain. The market was considerably affected by the rumors afloat on all sides, including the story that our Government was willing to accept a maximum sum of thirty millions in full for damages by rebel privateers. Less apprehension, however, is felt from the Alabama arbitration imbroglio than from the fears of our bankers that the tide of funds from Germany for investment in our securities, especially in railroad bonds, which have been flowing into this country, may be diverted elsewhere.

BONDS.

Railroad bonds were generally lower. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102 to 102¼, and Unions at 91¼ to 92 for firsts, 81¼ to 81½ for land grants, and 87¾ to 88 for incomes.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened barely steady, and prices varied but little until after the First Board, when there was a sharp decline of ½@2½ per cent on the entire list. About 12 o'clock the decline was checked, and prices advanced from ½@1½ per cent. In the afternoon prices were steadier, while the market at the close was heavy and declining, and, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union, prices were about the lowest of the day.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong to-day for short-sight sterling at 109¾@109⅞, and steady for 60-day drafts, at 109@109¼, closing at 109 and 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were weak at the First Board, but improved at noon ⅛ in 64s, and 68s, and ⅛ in old 65s and 10-40s. The market was steady at the close. The German bankers were free sellers during the day, and home investors were buying.

GOLD.

The gold market has been somewhat excited and the sales large. The opening price was 110⅝ after which there were sales at 110¾, which were followed by a decline to 110½. At the Government sale the entire amount bid for was $2,695,000. The lowest bid was 109⅞, and the highest 110 51-100. One Wall street firm bid for the entire $1,000,000 advertised to be sold, the bid, however, not being in their own name. The rates paid for carrying gold were 6, 6½, and 7 per cent, but they afterward declined to 5 per cent. The last rate for gold was 110⅜, caused by the report of a further decline in the London market for securities. Owing to the unsettled feeling which prevailed, a good many loans were called in, and the market has been active at from 7 per cent upward. The Government bond dealers have been abundantly supplied at 6@7 per cent. Prime business paper is a little dull, the nominal rates for endorsed being 7@8 per cent. The money market remained active until the afternoon, and loans were made as low as 4 per cent. The closing rates were 7 per cent.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was firm, with a fair demand for export. The demand for wheat is limited, and but little doing, while holders are asking higher prices. The market is firm but quiet, and the orders, in part, for export. Corn is fairly active, but decidedly lower, being also wanted for export.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

At the Custom-House investigation this morning, Sergeant-at-Arms Christie testified that Carr, who was subpoenaed, had left town, and probably gone to New Orleans.

Assistant Weigher Campbell testified that he had no knowledge of any one getting guarantees in his district. Witness occasionally accepted small presents of sugar.

Edward Willis, Assistant Weigher, testified: About four years ago I knew of a foreman making an entry of men's names on the pay-roll who never did any work.

Q. Did you ever divide your fees for extra services with any one?

A. (After some hesitation.) Yes. I used to give Parkins, when I was his foreman, two-thirds of the fees, and retain one-third.

Q. Does the same arrangement exist now?

A. It does.

A. Have you settled with him in his office for these fees?

A. Yes.

Q. Has this affair been kept secret until to day?

A. It has.

Other testimony was given as to statements heretofore made before the Committee, but nothing of any interest was elicited.

J. G. Phillips, Appointment Clerk in the Custom House, was sworn. He was directed by Senator Howe to prepare a list of applications for appointments made and appointed now in office, recommended by New York Senators and the editor-in-chief of the New York *Tribune* under Collectors Grinnell, Murphy, and Chester A. Arthur.

A communication was received from W. B. Strange & Bro., complaining that the strong arm of the law was used to compel importers to pay 60 per cent duty on imported crape, although after six years litigation a case brought against the Collector resulted, in November last, in a decision by Judge Woodruff that 50 per cent was the duty.

At the evening session, Legrand B. Cameron testified that Mr. Mudget informed him that General Porter was connected with Colonel Leet in the General Order business. This Porter denied, but in another conversation Mudgett repeated the statement, and said Leet had cancelled checks from Bixby (Leet's partner) in his possession.

Mudgett was called and said he believed what he had stated was correct, and believed so still.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Hudson River Unitarian Conference commenced its quarterly session this morning. Dr. Bellows made an address. The reports of the churches show an increase in membership, but the debts have been increased by subscriptions to aid Chicago.

DISCHARGED.

William and George Knight, arrested a few days since on their arrival from England, were to-day discharged on account of their crime, being embezzlement, not coming under the extradition treaty.

SMALL-POX.

There were nineteen cases of small-pox yesterday, and seven deaths.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Four persons were badly injured in a horse-car, to-day, by the collision of a runaway team therewith. The car was considerably broken, and one of the runaway horses killed.

ACQUITTED.

The keepers of underground concert saloons, recently arrested, were all discharged to-day. The testimony was alleged to be insufficient to convict.

Jas. Biggart, Revenue officer, was acquitted to-day in Brooklyn, on a charge of assault, growing out of accidentally shooting a boy while endeavoring to arrest a criminal last October.

CITY PAYMENTS.

Comptroller Green disbursed $110,000 to-day for firemen, laborers, &c. The street cleaning bill for $124,000 was audited with a deduction of $15,000 for unperformed work.

THE DOCKS.

The Dock Commission desire $1,000,000 to continue work, or stop.

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE GRAND JURY.

The District Attorney's office complains that the several extensions of time of the Grand Jury has worked injury to that office by reason of the consequent stoppage of business. It is the opinion of Recorder Hackett and many eminent legal gentlemen that the indictments found by this jury against the ring are unconstitutional.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

At Hunter's Point, L. I., yesterday, three men were fatally burned by the explosion of an oil tank, while they were making repairs in the furnace.

DEATH.

Lewis Kinsley, Deputy Naval Officer, died yesterday.

DIED OF STARVATION.

An Italian, aged 80 years, died of starvation here on Monday, he being unable to obtain aid from the authorities, to whom he had applied.

GENET.

Henry W. Genet, who has already commenced a suit against Adams, one of the persons who gave information against him before the Grand Jury, threatens to sue others for the same reason.

THE INDICTED.

Seventeen of the twenty-three indictments submitted last Saturday still remain unserved.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Reduction of Inspection Rates.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been in session during the week, and adjourned this evening to meet again March 5. Mr. Tompkins, of the Inspection Department, as well as some Warehousemen, were in attendance, the former submitting his monthly statement of the receipts and disbursements of his Department, and also a list of the unpaid bills for out inspection, payments for a part of which has been refused. Fuller reports upon this subject will be presented at the March meeting, when it is hoped that the policy of this Legislature, concerning these subjects now before them, will be finally determined upon, and final action may be commenced by the Board. The monthly report shows the receipts from inspection bills collected during the month of January to be $3,366.19, and cash on hand, Feb. 1, $11,453.83. On account of this surplus, which is the outgrowth, in a great degree, of an economical management of this department, the Commissioners are able and have promptly reduced the inspection fees about 20 per cent, to take effect as follows:

March 1—25 cents per car-load for in inspection, in lieu of 30 cents; 40 cents per 1,000 for out inspection to vessels, in lieu of 50 cents; and 10 cents per wagon-load, or 30 cents per car-load for out inspection of grain in bulk.

The report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, with satisfactory explanations of the delay thereof, was filed. The insufficient appropriation of $800 made by the Legislature, last year, for the incidental expenses of the Board, has been exhausted, and as soon as the amendments to the Commissioners' act, now before the Legislature, are disposed of and an additional appropriation made, the Board will issue a blank form of the questions required to be answered by the Railroad Companies in their report, that a good degree of perfection and uniformity may be obtained in the reports for the year ending June 30, 1872. Commissioner Morgan starts for New York on Monday.

Projected Railroad—Fashionable Wedding—Sale of a Large Farm—Treasury Statement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—Colonel A. T. Galbraith, Isaac Clements, Hon. J. A. Powell, and other prominent Southern Illinois gentlemen are in this city, arranging preliminaries for building a railroad from Terre Haute, Ind., to the Iron Mountain, Missouri, *via* Carbondale, Ill. This road, when built, will pass through seven or eight of the best counties in Southern Illinois.

Miss Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, has been granted the use of the Hall of Representatives on Tuesday evening next, when she will deliver her lecture on political reform. Miss Fletcher delivered this lecture before the Ohio Legislature a few months ago, by special invitation.

A fashionable wedding took place at the Second Presbyterian Church. The parties were J. F. Price, M. D., of Charleston, and Miss Jessie V Loose, of Springfield, daughter of J. G. Loose Esq.

On yesterday, Colonel John Williams sold the McCoy farm, in this county, containing 830 acres, to James Lovering, of Ohio, for $47,000 cash. The farm is the finest in the country.

The following statement shows the state of the Treasury receipts and expenditures during the month of January last:

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue fund	$1,722.35
State debt	3,061.75
School	2,560.22
Canal redemption	251,687.82
County and township interest	4,188.35
Illinois Central Railroad	251,687.82
Total	$515,708.34
EXPENDITURES.	
Revenue fund	$179,302.60
State debt	262.48
School	230.69
Canal redemption	318,307.68
Illinois Central Railroad	251,687.82
Total	$749,793.27

Serious Illness of Rev. Peter Cartwright.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 8.—The celebrated old Methodist divine, Rev. Peter Cartwright, was stricken down with paralysis on Monday last at his home in Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, and is now speechless and helpless. The attending physicians say his death may occur any moment. This venerable man is 87 years old, and has been in the ministry 68 years. His relatives here have been summoned to his bedside.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation at New Orleans—Positive Testimony as to Several Cases of Bribery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Congressional Committee had before them to-day United States District Attorney Beckwith, who was questioned relative to the manner and purpose of processes served on Governor Warmoth and his friends on the 4th and 5th of January. It was evident from his testimony that the principal object of their arrest was the strategetic advantages to be gained in the legislative fight, by weakening the members of the Warmoth party, and antagonizing them with the United States Government.

Captain Sinnott and Captain Scott testified very clearly to briberies in the Legislature, the latter having delivered money to Campbell, Carr, and other members as a consideration for votes and influence. Sinnott swore to having been connected with Casey and Herwig, his chief Deputy, in the handling of a large corruption fund. Casey and Herwig had in their custody $18,000, understood to be for the purchase of eighteen Senators. All of these were, unquestionably, credible witnesses.

The Committee will finish their labors on Saturday, and leave that evening for Washington, *via* Louisville.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Terrible Suffering on the Prairies of Iowa—Eight Men and 500 to 600 Horses and Cattle Perish from Cold.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 7.—A. M. Wilcox, who has returned from Plymouth County, Iowa, says that three homesteaders, living in that county, started with a team for the "Broken Kettle" for wood. They were overtaken by the storm on the memorable Saturday morning, when two of the men dug their way into a big snowdrift, and remained there, while the other man proceeded on his way with the team. The men in the snow-drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long imprisonment. The man who kept on his way, together with the horses, was found, a day or two since, frozen to death near Sittin's, some fifteen miles above this city. As far as is known positively, eight persons were frozen to death during this storm, within a radius of fifteen miles above here. The loss in stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach from 500 to 600 head of horses and cattle.

OHIO.

National Inventors' Association—Liberal Offer Made to the Cincinnati Observatory—A Missing Bookkeeper.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—The National Inventors' Association closed its second annual exhibition to-day, after a week's session. The Board of Directors decided to hold the next annual exhibition in this city.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The necessity of a change of location of the Cincinnati Observatory has been apparent for several years, and of late the matter has received fresh agitation in offers of ground and money from various parties representing different localities. To-day John Kilgore made a formal offer of four acres of land and $10,000 in the event of the removal to the Highlands near Linwood.

A discrepancy of the amount, it is said, of over $12,000, has been discovered in the books kept by Christian Hageman, clerk for Adae & Co., of Cincinnati. When Hageman discovered that he was suspected, he left the office, and has not since been seen here. Officers have been searching thus far fruitlessly. His property, real and personal, was attached, to-day, and is supposed to be sufficient to pay the claims.

Railroad Smashup.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 8.—The southward-bound express train on the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock last evening and due at Mattoon at 1:43 this morning, met with a serious accident, caused by a broken rail. About one mile north of Mattoon, the baggage-car jumped the track and ran about 100 feet over the Company's right-of-way fence, and turned clear around. The baggage-master, by accident, was sitting in the back coach at the time, and says he was a "lucky dog." The St. Louis ladies' car had the trucks under the south end of the coach smashed into very fine pieces. The largest portion of the through mails are reported burnt, but there was no injury to the passengers or train men. By this occurrence the train was delayed over ten hours.

The snow averages about eight inches deep, and badly drifted, so as to cause the delay of all trains passing here since Monday night. Good sleighing prevails.

Verdict by the Coroner's Jury in the Alton Railroad Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The Coroner's Jury sitting on the bodies of the persons killed by the railroad accident near Alton yesterday, returned a verdict that death was caused by the criminal negligence of Frederick Baker, conductor of the freight train, as the principal, and Patrick Halpin, engineer, as accessory.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

A General Cutting Down of Salaries of Cook County Officers.

The Penitentiary Creditors' Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Work Commenced Anew on the Cook County Reassessment Bill.

Congressional Apportionment—Programme Agreed Upon by the Republican Caucus.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALUMET DAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—To-day, Mr. Derrickson offered a resolution that the Calumet Dam is no longer necessary, and requesting the Governor to so inform the Governor of Indiana. It appears that though this dam is no longer needed to supply water to the canal, and the understanding with Indiana was that it should be removed when that time came, the Canal Commissioners do not like to take it away since persons have leased water privilege by it, have built mills, and object to any meddling with their water-power. It was therefore deemed advisable to offer this resolution and let the Governor of Indiana, which State is chiefly concerned, say the next word on the subject.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Senate resolution relative to the remission of duties on articles necessary for the rebuilding of Chicago is in possession of a Committee whose Chairman is not here, and, therefore, Mr. Sullivan this morning introduced a new one, which passed without opposition as offered. It limited it to the burnt district of Chicago, but, on motion of Mr. Neece, the qualifying words were stricken out, and it applies to the whole city.

FEES AND SALARIES.

To-day the amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the Fee bill were taken up and generally concurred in. That one giving the County Treasurer $6,000 instead of $4,000 was lost by a slight vote, there seeming to be the impression that the incumbent can receive, if he chooses, a much greater sum than his salary in the shape of interest on deposits; nor is it believed that any amendment can be put in which can prevent his receiving interest if he pleases. The power to designate the banks in which he shall deposit cannot be given to the County Board, nor can he be compelled to require from banks interest on deposits. If he chooses to pay it to the Treasury he can, but he cannot be compelled to. Nearly all day was taken up with this bill, and yet is not done with, and will not be for some time. There is hardly a clause to which an amendment has not been or will not be offered, and some of them are discussed, and on some the roll is called, in order that gentlemen may make their record good. There is much opposition to the bill in its present form, and, without alteration of some of its objectionable features, it must fail. In Cook County, if a man is brought before a Justice of the Peace, he must pay $1.50 before he can get into Court to defend. If he has not money, it goes ill with his case. In no other county in the State is a person required to pay a fixed sum in order to get an opportunity to defend himself. There is a fatal lack of uniformity in this respect.

The allowances of Cook County officers got wonderfully cut down, all the clerks and the Recorder being reduced from $4,000 to $3,000, and the House adjourned when one side was trying to reduce the Treasurer to $3,000, and another to put him up to $5,500.

PENITENTIARY DEBTS.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill to appropriate for the payment of Penitentiary creditors. An attempt was made by Chicago Senators to secure 10 per cent for the holders of these claims, but they were not strong enough, and after trying to make it 8, it was fixed at 6. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and will pass the Senate without difficulty when reached.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

That unhappy bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which everybody favors, but which, somehow, cannot get through, is again in trouble. It passed both Houses, and was sent to the Governor, and, before the expiration of the ten days, was recalled by the House and amended, and then went to the Senate, in which it originated, in order that the new amendments could be concurred in. Now, it is claimed by Senators that the House had no business to do anything of the kind, and that the bill is not properly before them. The question has been referred to the Judiciary Committee for its opinion. They will not report till Monday probably. In the meantime, some say the bill is a law, and others that it has utterly failed, and, believing this, Mr. Anderson at once introduced an entirely new bill to increase jurisdiction.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill for the reassessment of property in Cook County, which was also passed once and also sent to the Governor and also recalled, was amended by the Senate, and coming up this afternoon on its passage was defeated, owing to fears of Senators that the entire proceeding was irregular, and Mr. Jewett introduced the bill anew, so it will be several days more before it can get out of the Senate.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Strevell's amendment to that part of the Roads and Bridges bill, relating to condemning land, was not correctly stated. The proposition which was voted upon was to strike out all reference to benefits, to insert the language of the Constitution, and leave the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court. This is substantially what is called Nelson's Compromise, and its utter defeat in the Senate only goes to show, what was said two months ago, that if any bill passed on the subject of Eminent Domain, it is the one which the Senate has adopted.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus met this evening to decide in Congressional apportionment, General Fuller presiding. The following programme was adopted for consideration:

First District—South Side and Seventh Ward, towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Riverside, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom, and county of DuPage.

Second District—West Side except Seventh Ward.

Third District—North Side, rest of the county towns, and Lake County.

Fourth District—Kane, DeKalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago.

Fifth District—Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, and Carroll.

Sixth District—Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, and Whiteside.

Seventh District—LaSalle, Kendall, Grundy, Will.

Eighth District—Kankakee, Iroquois, Livingston, Ford, Marshall, Woodford.

Ninth District—Peoria, Stark, Knox, Fulton.

Tenth District—Mercer, Warren, Henderson, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler.

Eleventh District—Adams, Pike, Brown, Calhoun, Jersey, Greene.

Twelfth District—Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Christian, Morgan, Cass, Scott.

Thirteenth District—McLean, Tazewell, Logan, DeWitt, Macon.

Fourteenth District—Champaign, Vermillion, Edgar, Douglas, Coles, Piatt.

Fifteenth District—Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Moultrie.

Sixteenth District—Montgomery, Fayette, Bond, Marion, Clinton, Washington, and Clay.

Seventeenth District—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe.

Eighteenth District—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Massac, and Pope.

Nineteenth District—Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, and Hardin.

Mr. Austin moved to make the First District consist of the West Side, except the Seventh Ward; the Second District of the North and South Sides, except the Sixth Ward; the Third District of the Sixth and Seventh Wards, the country towns, and DuPage and Lake Counties.

Mr. Kray offered a substitute for the entire report, changing about half the districts.

Mr. Price also presented an apportionment different in many respects from any other.

Mr. Austin's amendment was lost, and the three first districts adopted, as reported, after a long discussion.

After another long talk the Fourth District was adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow night.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs decided, last night, to strike out of the City Incorporation bill everything in reference to Chicago, or, rather, to make it apply only to cities having less than one hundred thousand people. Since it is plainly impossible to pass any bill solely devoted to cities having over that number, it appears that the Committee are of the opinion that the charter of the City of Chicago is well enough as it is.

COOK COUNTY LOBBYISTS.

The Committee of the Cook County Board of Commissioners sent down here to get through the bill allowing the county to issue bonds, the Revenue bill, the Reassessment bill, and such other measures as they may think may be demanded by the interests of the county, have arrived here, and have entered upon the discharge of their severe and important duties. If they remain here a couple of months they may witness the passage of the Revenue bill, but they will not be likely to see many Cook County bills passed with emergency clauses attached.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

The Senate bill for the reassessment of property in Cook County, introduced to-day by Mr. Jewett, is the same as the old bill, and is therefore, questionable whether it will pass the House as an emergency bill with its present vile grammar, and provisions whose constitutionality is very doubtful.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT BILL

will probably be reached to-morrow in the Senate, and it is thought possible that it may be amended in respect to one of the Southern Districts.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8, 1872.

Met at 10 o'clock.

ABSENTEES.

Allen, Bishop, Bowman, Boyd, Jackson, Little, all of whom have indefinite leave on account of sickness.

PENITENTIARY DEBTS.

Senate bill 400, appropriating $175,000 to pay the debts of the Penitentiary, was read a second time.

Mr. CRAWFORD called attention to the fact that interest at 6 per cent was allowed when the debts of the Soldier's Orphan Asylum were paid, with 10 per cent added, and was of opinion that the rule should be uniform.

Mr. DORE offered an amendment, making the rate of interest 10 per cent.

Mr. STARNE objected to the whole matter of interest. He said the State had made ample provision for carrying on all State institutions, and that these debts were created without the knowledge of the State, and the debts were contracted outside of the law. He was willing to pay the debts, but was against the payment of any interest whatever.

Mr. WASHBURN said that, in some cases, goods had been furnished at an advance upon the market rates, and that parties doing so, claimed 10 per cent, while others, not so sharp or keen in trading, furnished goods on a cash basis, and were content with 6 per cent. The Warden of the Penitentiary, in contracting for 10 per cent, exceeded his powers. The Legislature is prohibited from paying over 6 per cent, in the absence of a special contract. In answer to a question from Mr. Fuller, he said that in nearly all cases contracts for 10 per cent were made after the delivery of the goods, and time for payment had expired. He was in doubt as to whether the Warden could not contract for any rate of interest.

Mr. FULLER said that, as he understood the matter, the State had, through its agents, purchased goods, and that it was not in the habit of paying interest only under special agreement, and then it could not in equity be required to pay more than 6 per cent, which was the legal rate of damages. If the Warden is authorized to contract for interest, then the State is bound for the full amount of the contract. The authority to contract for more than 6 per cent must be very clear, otherwise the State is not bound for more than that amount. It was a wrong policy for the State to pay more than 6 per cent. It could get all the money it wanted at that rate. He took it for granted that the State was bound for 6 per cent only; otherwise the Committee would have reported a larger amount in bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD read from the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary the views of the Committee on the subject of interest. He said there was no law authorizing the Warden to contract for the payment of interest. He said the Committee had made no recommendation in the matter, leaving the General Assembly to settle the matter. It was difficult to make discrimination as regarded the claims. He was of opinion that there was no law prohibiting the payment of 10 per cent. Some of these claims had been running since 1867, instancing in that respect the firm of Hall, Kimbark & Co.

Mr. JEWETT said that the Commissioners were agents of the State, charged with the duty of the management of the Penitentiary, and in that capacity made contracts. It was too late now to say they were agents if the management was successful, and, in the event of the reverse, that they were not agents. It would be a ridiculous matter for the State to say that it was precluded from payment of losses upon business conducted for it, and by its agents. If, in the discretion of the Commissioners, as financial agents of the State, they had allowed 10 per cent interest, it was repudiation for the State to pay a less sum. It might be difficult to see why the State should pay 10 per cent in one case and 6 in another, but it was easily explained. In one case a contract had been made for 10 per cent; in others it was left to be determined by application of general law.

Mr. WASHBURN did not concur with the idea advanced by Mr. Jewett regarding repudiation, and protested against influencing the Senate in its action by the advancement of such an idea. If the Commissioners or Warden exceeded their powers, and went out of the track prescribed by law, the State was not bound thereby. The natural inference deduced from the appropriations was that the credit business, as regarded the Penitentiary, was outside the intention of the law. He was of opinion that no debts could be lawfully contracted against the State exceeding $50,000. The contracting of these debts was not a necessity. A few contracts might not be amenable to this statement, but it was true as to the majority. The Warden transcended his power and contracted a debt over and above the amount allowed by the Constitution of 1848. It would not, therefore, be an act of repudiation to refuse the payment of debts not authorized by the State, especially by officers transcending their powers. The only safe rule in this case would be to pay 6 per cent.

Further debate was cut off by a motion of Mr. STREVELL to close the debate.

Mr. Dore's amendment was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 29.

Mr. EPLER moved to amend the bill so as to provide that payment should be made as found due by the joint Committee on Investigation, with 6 per cent interest as reported to the General Assembly, which was adopted.

Mr. DORE moved to strike out 6 per cent interest and insert 8 per cent. Lost.

Mr. JEWETT offered an amendment providing that where 10 per cent was contracted for, it should be paid; otherwise 6 per cent.

Mr. FULLER was satisfied that the amendment was a just one.

Mr. CRAWFORD wanted to know if the Warden had contracted these debts contrary to law—if the State was bound?

Mr. FULLER said that Perkins had, with great fervency and zeal, exercised a faculty for getting the State into debt; that while, technically, the State is not bound, yet in equity the state should be.

Mr. VORIS said the statement of Mr. Fuller, that Perkins had a peculiar faculty of squandering State funds and getting the State into debt, was the most truthful ever made. Creditors of the Penitentiary had gone into this business with their eyes open as to the gross financial mismanagement. Any appropriation for interest over 6 per cent was stealing from the people. The Penitentiary had been run upon a thievish and fraudulent plan. As to the present issue, nine-tenths of the goods furnished were at a great advance upon market rates.

Mr. HOLCOMB said that the amendment was an attempt to induce the Senate to do what it had just now decided not to do.

The amendment was lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Special order, Senate Bill 276, to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, was taken up, the question being upon concurrence with the House amendments.

COURT TERMS.

House Bill 773, to change the terms of holding courts in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was passed—yeas 39, nays 0.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Consideration of the Justices bill was resumed.

Mr. STREVELL favored concurrence with the House, and

Mr. BANGS was of opinion that the majority of the people did not want the jurisdiction extended.

Mr. KERR said that business men wanted the bill passed. It was those who were in debt that protested against the bill.

Mr. McNULTA argued the necessity of the bill. He said that the bill had passed both Houses and gone to the Governor, and thought it strange that it could again be taken up. He charged that some gentlemen who had the private ear of the Executive had been informed of some informality, hence the recall. As for him, he had a right to know the objections of the Governor, and that without crawling through the back door of the Executive-mansion. The only legitimate way for the Governor to make known his objections was by a veto. He insisted that the power of the General Assembly over the bill was lost, and, if considered other than a new measure, it was clearly unconstitutional, and, hence, illegal.

Mr. FULLER said the fact that the House had reconsidered its action on the bill and sent it to the Senate with an amendment was enough for him to know officially. The House, within the time prescribed by its rules, had the right to reconsider any of its actions. The point raised by Mr. McNulta would, upon a little reflection, be found of no force.

Mr. McNULTA asked Mr. Fuller who it was that the Governor had informed that the bill was objectionable.

The President decided that the question could not be answered.

Mr. EPLER rose to a point of order, and insisted upon his right to know what the conversation was, or that all intimations on the subject should cease.

Mr. FULLER said he had heard nothing of the matter until it was mentioned this day, and only then in the debate just had.

Mr. HUNTER moving the previous question, the President decided that the bill was not properly before the Senate; that in its present shape it was but a mockery of legislation. No motion was in order as far as the bill was concerned.

Mr. McNULTA raised a point of order that the bill had been laid before the Governor more than ten days ago, he having not acted upon it, it was now a law.

Mr. KERR said it was a strange thing if the President could check the action of both Houses of the Legislature in this way. He wanted the bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to ascertain what the real status of the bill is.

Mr. VORIS contended that the bill was already law. He wanted the question settled at once, and now.

Mr. STREVELL offered a resolution referring the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee for an opinion as to the status of the bill.

Adopted, and the bill was laid aside informally.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The special order, the School law, was postponed, when Mr. DORE called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Industrial University Appropriation Bill was lost, which was carried, and the bill passed—yeas, 28; nays, 13.

THE SCHOOL BILL

was postponed to to-morrow at 10:30 a. m.

COOK COUNTY LOAN.

Mr. Jewett introduced a bill to enable the County of Cook to issue bonds and raise money for county purposes.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT.

House bill No. 625, the Senatorial Apportionment bill, was made the special order for next Wednesday.

ROAD BILL.

The Road and Bridge bill was taken up.

The Senate having refused to suspend to take up Senate Bill No. 292, the bill was recommitted to Senators Vaughan and Edsall.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

Senate bill No. 292, to provide for the reassessment of property where the records have been lost or destroyed, was read a third time.

Mr. FULLER said the bill was in the same condition as the Justices' bill,—having passed both Houses and gone to the Governor, from whom it had been recalled,—and argued that the bill could be passed, as it was competent for the Senate, during the proper time, to reconsider its own action.

The roll-call had commenced, and proceeded as far as the name of Eddy, when Mr. JEWETT interrupted the roll-call, and stated that the bill, to him, was in a queer state, and he was afraid, if passed, it would be good for nothing.

Mr. WASHBURN raised a point of order that the roll had commenced, progressed, and could not be interrupted. Sustained.

Mr. KERR raised a point that the roll-call was out of order. Not sustained.

Mr. FLAGG stated that the bill was good, but in its present shape was forced to vote no.

Mr. JEWETT, for the same reasons, voted no.

Mr. KERR could not vote either way. He wanted to be excused. Objected to, but withdrawn.

Mr. FULLER asked and obtained leave to change his vote to no. The bill was lost—ayes, 9; noes, 26.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to reconsider on the ground that the bill was entirely irregular, and desired to settle the matter now. Upon solicitation he allowed the motion to lie over.

Mr. JEWETT introduced a bill of the same text and title.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PREECE introduced a bill to provide for an additional water supply at the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill 248, in regard to Garnishment was passed.

Senate bill 248, for an act in regard to Garnishment was passed. Yeas, 34; nays, 0.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The consideration of the Fees and Salaries bill was begun in the House, the question being on the various amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment giving the States' Attorney $5 for each trial in a Court of Record where the crime is not punishable by death or confinement in the Penitentiary was voted down.

Mr. RICE, of Sangamon, moved to so amend as to give the States' Attorney $15 in cases where the crime was punished with death or confinement in the Penitentiary, and $5 on all other convictions, and it was adopted.

The amendments of the Committee were generally adopted.

Mr. BRAYTON opposed the amendment giving the Treasurer of Cook County $6,000.

Mr. BURLEY thought it as little as could be given.

Mr. BRAYTON was satisfied that they could get a hundred good responsible men to take the place for $4,000.

Mr. EGAN favored the amendment, thinking the Treasurer could not take all the risks incident to the office for less than $6,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY believed in the smaller sum, and did not think Cook County wanted more.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas, 61; nays, 55.

The Cook County members voted as follows:

Yeas—Burley, Derrickson, Dixon, Easher, Egan, Galloway, King, Morrison, Phelps, Root, Senne, Vecke, Waite, Williamson, Austin.

Nays—Brayton, Humphrey.

Mr. CAVAN moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LATIMER moved to lay it on the table.

It was agreed to—yeas, 60; nays, 55.

The amendment to give Town Clerk, Supervisor, Overseers of Poor, and Commissioners of Highways, $2.50, instead of $2.00, when attending to town business out of town, and to give them $2.00 instead of $1.00 when engaged on town business in their town, was lost.

The next amendment was to give Supervisors $2.50 a day while attending meetings and mileage. It was adopted.

The next amendment was to give witnesses attending in his own County, upon trials in Courts of Record, $2 a day, instead of $1.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) objected to it as being ruinous to persons who went to law, and so deter people from resorting to Courts, unless the amount concerned was a large one.

Messrs. MERRITT, FREW, BARR, and others opposed the amendment, and CUMMINGS supported it.

It was lost—yeas, 31; nays, 20.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DIXON offered a resolution that there was no longer any necessity for the Calumet dam, and that the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the Governor of Indiana.

It was referred to the Canal Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN offered a joint resolution requesting Senators and Representatives to vote for all bills to reduce the tariff on lumber, iron, and other articles for rebuilding the burnt district of Chicago.

Mr. NEECE moved to strike out the words burnt district. Mr. SULLIVAN explained that the resolution was the same as the one which had passed the Senate, and was now stuck in a Committee of the House. His amendment was carried—yeas, 62; nays, 56. The resolution was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In the afternoon the Life Insurance bill was reported back from the Committee with amendments.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

Mr. MERRIT offered a bill to repeal the Temperance law, and for submitting it to the popular vote at the November election.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Special Committee on the bill relating to roads and counties not under township organizations, reported it back with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

The Penitentiary Committee reported back the bill to provide for the deficiencies of former appropriations for the Penitentiary, with amendments. The subject was referred to Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back the bill to provide a contingent fund for the Governor, and recommended its passage.

The same Committee reported back the bill to pay Carter and other architects who made an examination of the State House, with an amendment to pay them out of the appropriation made for the State House. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) offered a resolution pledging the support of the State of Illinois to the General Government in case of war with England. The rules were not suspended to introduce it.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The consideration of the Fees and Salaries bill was resumed. An amendment giving witnesses in Probate Courts $1 instead of 50 cents was lost.

The House, having finished the amendments of the Committee of the Whole, began again at the beginning of the bill. Mr. LATTIMER moved to give the Secretary of State $3,000 instead of $4,000. Lost. Mr. LATTIMER moved to give the Auditor $3,500 instead of $4,000. Lost.

A motion to give the Treasurer $3,000 instead of $4,000 was lost.

An amendment to give the Superintendent of Public Instruction $4,000 instead of $3,000 was offered.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) favored the amendment, which was lost—yeas, 39; nays, 5.

Mr. COFER moved to strike out the entire section fixing the salary of State officers, on the ground that the bill embraced two subjects,—fees and salaries,—salaries of State officers and fees of some other officers. He feared that, putting all these things in one bill would result in a ring system, which would inflict heavy penalties on the people. He wanted separate bills for separate officers.

Mr. KING (Cook) said the House had intimated that it wanted all in one bill.

Mr. COFER'S amendment was lost.

EMERGENCY BILLS.

The consideration of the bill was temporarily postponed, and the Emergency bill, to fix the pay of Township and County Collectors, was passed—Yeas, 127; nays, 1.

The Emergency bill, fixing the time of holding Court in the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was taken up, and the Senate amendment concurred in.

FEES AND SALARIES AGAIN.

The consideration of the Fees and Salaries bill was resumed.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to give the Attorney General $2,000 instead of $3,000. Laid on the table.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM moved to give the Adjutant General $1,000 instead of $1,500. Lost.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) moved to give Circuit Judges $3,000 instead of $3,500. It was lost—yeas, 49; nays, 61.

Mr. SANFORD offered an amendment providing that Judges of Inferior City Courts should be paid by the city and not by the county. The substitute was rejected.

Mr. DWIGHT moved to give State's Attorneys $200 instead of $400. Lost.

Mr. SANFORD offered an amendment that the fees of State's Attorneys, for convictions, be taxed as cost against defendants, and only to be received by the State's Attorney in those cases in which they can be collected. The amendment was lost.

Mr. DWIGHT offered a substitute to some of the fees of Circuit Courts, making them all lower than in the bill.

A motion to table the substitute was carried—yeas, 65; nays, 32.

Mr. DWIGHT offered a substitute for the fees of Clerks of County Courts, reducing them. Tabled—yeas, 70; nays, 28.

Mr. BARR offered an amendment to increase the fees of printers for advertising delinquent lands. Adopted.

Mr. LANDRUM moved that in the first and second class counties, County Boards fix the pay of County Superintendents. Adopted.

Mr. FULLER moved to cut down the commissions of County Treasurers in first and second class counties to one per cent on moneys received and paid out. Adopted.

Mr. Landrum's amendment was reconsidered and defeated.

Mr. BRAYTON moved to cut down the Clerk of the County Court of Cook County to $3,000. Carried. The Clerk of the Circuit Court was also cut down to the same sum, as was the Clerk of the Superior Court. Recorder of Deeds was cut down to $3,000; Clerk of Criminal Court to $3,000, and Coroner to $3,000.

Mr. BURLEY moved to give the County Treasurer $5,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved to make it $3,000.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—The Senate session was very brief and unimportant. Legislative Manuals were voted to each of the Senate and Assembly Messengers.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of State to furnish County Clerks Taylor's Compilation of Statistics, but the Assembly referred it, with the view of furnishing copies to some other officers.

A bill was introduced repealing Chapter 162, General Laws of 1868, providing for the visitation of the State Prison and reformatory institutions of the State by a Legislative Committee.

Several unimportant bills were concurred in, in the Assembly. Numerous petitions for, and remonstrances against, temperance legislation, were presented; also for stringent legislation for the protection of policy-holders.

Resolutions were offered directing the Governor to take such action, at an expense not to exceed 5,000, as will, in his judgment, lead to the most efficient co-operation with our Senators and Representatives in securing the early and favorable action by Congress toward the opening of a reliable water channel between the Mississippi and the lakes, via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers; instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire, first, into the expediency of a Constitutional Convention; second, of reprinting the Revised Statutes and session laws; third, the adoption of Taylor's Compilation of Statutes; fourth, on the revision of statutes.

Most of the forenoon was occupied in discussing Mr. Moxon's amendment to the Constitution providing for minority representation and biennial sessions, and a substitute by Mr. Corey, for election of members for the Assembly by the counties annually, and thirty-two Senators for four years from eight districts. Messrs. Caswell, Winkler, Bushnell, and Horn opposed any change, and Mr. Corey opposed biennial sessions. There did not seem to be any general disposition to support either amendment, and some members who had tired of the talk cut it short without action some time after the expiration of the morning hour by calling for other business. Bills were introduced to amend Section 4, Chapter 195, Laws of 1868, so as to provide for the redemption of land sold under foreclosure by parties having a subsequent lien; to amend Chapter 66, of Religious Societies, so as to allow Episcopal parishes to convey real estate to trustees of funds and properties of Church; to provide for a geological survey of the Superior copper and lead region; also a memorial to Congress for a harbor at the mouth of the Menomonee, on the line between Wisconsin and Michigan.

Senate resolutions were concurred in instructing the State Board of Charities to ascertain the number of foreign-born citizens in the County Jails and Poor-Houses, and whether they had been in similar institutions in their own countries; for printing 3,000 copies of Geological Reports for Taylor's Compilations by members.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 8.—In the Senate, to-day, after a very protracted discussion, the House bill providing that persons who read newspaper reports of criminal examinations shall be competent to serve as jurors was passed.

In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced by Mr. Fallis, of Cincinnati, to repeal the Cincinnati Southern Railroad act, and authorizing the city to give a bonus not to exceed $3,000,000, to any persons who will build said road.

A proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day for a special election, to be held on the first Tuesday in March, in Noble County, to elect a Representative.

A bill was introduced in the House to fix the rates of taxation in Ohio for all except school purposes. This bill proposes to reduce the tax about 25 per cent.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 8.—The last bill designed to expedite the Senatorial investigating committee in its examination of bribery matters, has been found. Sidney Clarke was recalled before the Wood investigating committee of the Senate to-day, and swore that he knew nothing of the proposition that Mr. King alleged to have made to Senator Wood, by which the latter was to receive $3,000 or a mail agency.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—An intimation comes from Jefferson City that a resolution will be introduced into the State Senate instructing the Attorney General to commence legal proceedings against the Fund Commissioners for the gold with which the State bonds were paid last month.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Senate resolution rescinding the action of the Legislature of 1871 in withdrawing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, passed the Assembly this evening by a vote of 71 to 13.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—In the Legislature, to-day, an Investigating Committee was appointed to examine the printing frauds.

IOWA.

Death of Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Ex-Senator Grimes died at his residence in this city, at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, of heart disease. The first attack came on about two weeks ago, while he was on the street, and consisted of a sharp pain in the heart and a resulting nervous prostration. On Tuesday of this week he had three attacks of a light character, in close succession. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, while conversing with some friends at his home, he was again taken in the same way. This was soon succeeded by a second and a third attack, the latter proving fatal, at the time above stated.

Since his return home from Europe, he has been in apparent good health, though he complained occasionally of paralytic symptoms, similar to those with which he was prostrated in Washington before his resignation. The heart-disease first made its appearance two weeks since. Senator Grimes' father died of the same disease.

Olicott, the Suspected Murderer, Makes a Statement.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Olicott, the printer, who is suspected of the murder of Fritz W. Ehrig, at Davenport, two years ago, is at work in this city, and says he is prepared to meet any investigation in the matter, and can prove by several witnesses that all suspicions against him are without foundation; in fact, that on the night of the murder he did not leave the office till an hour after the murder is said to have been committed, and that a fellow-compositor went home with him; that both went into the house together, and did not leave it till late next morning.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The low barometer of the South Atlantic coast will probably move northeastward on Friday along the gulf stream. Northeast winds with clouds and rain will continue on the immediate coast from North Carolina to eastern Virginia. Northerly winds and clearing weather will prevail from Texas to Alabama. The low barometer in the Missouri valley will extend eastward with southerly winds, and probably rain. An area of partially cloudy and clear weather with light winds will probably extend from the lower lakes northeastward over the St. Lawrence valley. Dangerous winds not anticipated to-night.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; white, 88c. Oats dull and lower; Ohio River, 64c; choice Galena, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.75. Bacon dull at 7@7½@9@10c.

All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19½; sight, ⅛ discount. Gold, 111¼.

COTTON—Easier; sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22½c; receipts, 3,683 bales; exports, Antwerp, 2,576 bales; coastwise, 5,845 bales; stock, 250,678 bales.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Cattle market very dull, and declined ½c on tops and ¼c on common grades. Sales, 1,000 at 3½@7c. A few superior sold at latter figure. Very best on sales, 5½@6c; medium or good fair quality, 3½@4½c for ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows. Receipts, 1589; sales, 1,176.

Hogs unchanged, 6½@7c net. Market scarcely so firm as at close. Receipts, 6,810, good.

Sheep continue in good demand at 5@8c. Gross receipts, 1,518.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 364 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body.

V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS!

Complete assortment of CAST IRON GOODS, Enamelled, Galvanized, and Plain, including Sinks, Cast Pipes, etc. Also EARTHEN WARE, best imported; BRASS GOODS, Lead Traps, Copper Goods, Closets, etc., at Eastern prices.

CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 56 and 58 North Clinton-st.

☞ Tinners' Supplies, Plumbers' Materials, and House Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A well-established manufacturing firm, doing a business in this city which is identified with the rebuilding of Chicago, and are also engaged in the manufacture of an article for which there is a great demand throughout the West, and for which they hold the monopoly, desire to extend their business. To a party with $12,000 or $15,000 a good opportunity is here offered for investment in a … honorable, and legitimate business. It is … desire to invite the attention only of business men, of good character. The business … bear the closest investigation, and the parties advertising propose to show up satisfactorily their own standing and responsibility. Principals only need address, with full name, and place where interview may be had. Address G 19, Tribune office.

TO CONTRACTORS.

All contractors and others desiring help can be accommodated by applying at the SUPPLY DEPOT, corner West Indiana and North Morgan-sts. Situations are now wanted for:

50 Laborers, 50 Farm Hands,
10 Carpenters, 35 Shoemakers,
25 Machine Girls, 25 Washerwomen.

F. M. ROCKWELL, Superintendent District 2.

560 STATE-ST.

Money taken at the Original Package Candy Store by the following persons: E. M. Hall, Manning's Minstrels, $29; Henry Reed, 74 West Madison-st., $90; E. J. Jones, 284 Fourth-av, $25. Every box contains a present in money, from 10 cts. to $20. Gold, silver and paper. Price, 50 cts. each. Young Ladies in attendance.

BRICKS.

BRICK.

I can furnish Red and White Brick, in quantity, quality, and size, to suit builders, at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

BRICK.

FOR SALE—Good Red and White Brick; delivery prompt. Samples at Branch Office Gary Iron Bed… Co., 164 East Monroe-st., one door east of LaSalle.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

931 WABASH-AV., 88 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MACHINERY.

W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

Engine Lathes, From 12-inch to 30-inch swing;
IRON PLANERS, any size,
Drill Pressers, any size,
Bolt Cutters,
Planers and Matchers,
Farrar Surfacers,
Resawing Machines,
Sash & Door Machinery,
Earl's Steam Pumps.

Before moving to our new quarters on Canal-st., we will sell our immense stock of Machinery at low prices.

W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

N. B.—The Special Bureau will be closed for new business of any kind during Friday and Saturday, Feb. 9 and 10.

To Architects, Contractors, and Builders.

A competent builder of 20 years' experience is open for an engagement as Superintendent of Buildings. Unexceptionable references both as regards qualifications and reliability will be given. Apply care of George W. Sharp, Lind's Block, Randolph st., Chicago.

PIANOS.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS,

IN 44 DIFFERENT STYLES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., Bet. Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you desire to realize a handsome profit in manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and economy of a family knitter, you can try the Lamb Machine and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required.

Prices not higher than standard Sewing Machines, but earns two-fold more to the operator. Its work commands the highest prices in every market. It is operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following:

BANGOR, La Crosse Co., Wis., Jan. 9, 1872.

My daughter has knit over 1,500 pairs of socks and stockings, besides mittens, &c., on the Lamb Machine. We have had it two years and like it much better than any other machine we have yet seen. L. A. VINTS.

The Lamb Knitter has become the standard machine. Call and examine or send for circular and sample stocking.

HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

STONE WARE, ETC.

R. ABBEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STONE WARE, GLASS WARE, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, 286 and 288 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

BRICK MACHINE.

TO BRICK MAKERS.

The undersigned is now prepared to fill orders for Martin's Improved Brick Machines, adapted for horse or steam power. They have been in successful operation throughout the Eastern States for the past two years, working the tenacious blue clays of that section without a single failure. I have made bricks for 20 years; am using these machines on my own yards, and confidently recommend them as the best tempered clay machines extant. Correspondence with brick-makers throughout the Northwest solicited. Circulars and photographs furnished on application. L. F. ADAMS, 143 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

To Owners of Property in the Burnt District.

I have orders for the purchase of desirable property in the Burnt District.

Parties desiring to sell for CASH will do well to call on W. J. ONAHAN, Real Estate, Loan and Collection Agency, 28 Central Union Block, N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

Money for Loans.

We are prepared to make loans of large or small amounts at current rates, without delay, upon improved residence or business property in this city, or for the purpose of rebuilding upon the burnt district. GALLUP & PEABODY, 480 Wabash-av.

PRIZE PACKAGES.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA PRIZE PACKAGE CO.

Hundreds of Dollars Given Away!!

Every Lady and Gentleman should Purchase a Prize Package.

For Sale at Branch Office, 660 State-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I will buy the claims of those having settled at 55 cents, also buy and sell the scrip of 4, 8, and 12 months. B. D. STILES, 151 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A man with some capital to control a State for a first-class Sewing Machine. Good inducements to the right party. Address F. & CO., 281 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

Two experienced salesmen to travel and sell a line of goods from the manufacturer. To those having a business acquaintance, liberal inducements will be offered. Address U 21, Tribune office.

THE FIRE LIMITS AGAIN.

Report of the Regular and Special Committees of the Common Council.

Full Text of the Fire Ordinance as They Will Recommend It.

Radical Changes in Many Important Respects.

Alterations in Boundaries, Details of Construction, etc.

Following is the report of the Committee on Fire and Water and Special Committee on the Fire Ordinance, to be presented to the Common Council on Monday evening:

Your Committee on Fire and Water, and Special Committee, to whom was referred the pending Fire Ordinance, together with the accompanying amendments, petitions, and remonstrances on file, have met and to report by printed bill, having had the same under their careful consideration, and have carefully complied with their instructions, and, herewith report the ordinance, as amended by them, and recommend its passage as amended.

J. W. MCGINNIS,
E. H. SUTTON,
E. W. STOUT,
H. WITBECK,
A. ROSS,
WM. HEATH,
J. VOOKAN,
J. LONGACHER,
H. M. THORPE,
M. SCHENCK,
} Committee on Fire and Water.

} Special Committee.

THE ORDINANCE.

The full text of the ordinance decided upon by the committee, is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the fire limits of the city of Chicago shall begin at the water line of the shore of Lake Michigan at the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth street, thence running west on the centre line of said street to the west line of the lots fronting east on State street; thence south on the west line of said lots to the south line of the lots fronting north on Twenty-sixth street; thence west along the south line of the said lots to the centre of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad tracks; thence north on the centre line of said tracks to the south line of Twenty-second street; thence west along said centre line to the south line of said street; thence west along the south line of said lots to the west line of the lots fronting east on South Jefferson street; thence south along the west line of said lots to the centre line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway tracks; thence west along said centre line to the west line of the lots fronting east of Throop street; thence north along the west line of said lots to the south line of the lots fronting north on Twelfth street; thence west along the south line of said lots to the west line of the lots fronting east on Ashland avenue (Reuben street); thence north along the west line of said lots to the south line of the lots fronting north on Thirteenth street; thence west along the south line of said lots to the centre of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River; thence northwesterly along the centre of said South Fork to the west line of Lincoln avenue; thence northwesterly along the west line of Lincoln avenue to the centre of Fullerton avenue; thence east along the centre line of said avenue to Lake Michigan; thence southerly, bounded by Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning. The limits of the fire district shall be as laid down and held to be the lines of said lots, as shown by the recorded plat or plats thereof.

SEC. 2. No building shall hereafter be erected within said fire limits unless a permit for the erection thereof shall have been first obtained from the Board of Public Works of said city; *Provided*, however, that the fee for issuing such permit shall not exceed fifty cents.

SEC. 3. That the erection of wooden buildings upon any block or square not included within the fire limits hereby established, and the repairing of any such block included within the fire limits; *Provided* all applications to the Board of Public Works for the erection of such buildings shall be signed by a majority of the street frontage in the block; such applications to be accompanied by a plat of the block, designating the property of each owner by the name, if ascertainable; and the Board of Public Works upon being satisfied of the truth of the statements of the owners of the greater portion of the street frontage of such block, and that such plat is correct; they shall report the same to the Common Council, and if they report in favor of including such block within the fire limits, the Council shall pass an ordinance to that effect, and thereafter the placing or erection thereafter of any wooden building or structure thereon except as provided in this ordinance, shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance to any such block or blocks.

SEC. 4. No building or structure of any kind or description shall be erected or placed within the said fire limits as defined in Section 1 of this ordinance, unless the outside and partition walls thereof shall be constructed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material, and all buildings hereafter erected shall have outside walls of not less than one foot in thickness; and if any building shall hereafter be erected with a basement, the outside walls of the basement and first story shall be not less than sixteen inches in thickness, and if such building is more than one story high, the walls of the second story shall not be less than twelve inches in thickness, and with the exceptions of the walls of buildings used for the storage of grain, vault or furnace in which all shavings, sawdust, chips, or other light combustible refuse may be deposited and burned without endangering the works in which it is made, or the surrounding property; and all such refuse shall be promptly removed from the works and premises after burning the same or drawing it away, and shall not be allowed to accumulate, either in the works or on the premises adjoining the same, or in any vault, where the same may burn without much harm or danger to any other property. And if the above specified conditions are not complied with, the chief engineer of the fire department thereof, or in an other manner as the laws of the State now provide, is hereby authorized to cause the same to be removed, or to abate the nuisance in such manner as he may deem proper. And the Board of Public Works is hereby prohibited within the above described fire limits.

SEC. 5. No wooden building, or part of building, shall be moved into the fire limits hereby established by this ordinance shall be raised, enlarged, or repaired, except as herein provided; but any wooden building now standing within the fire limits may be moved from one part of a lot to another lot within the fire-limits, provided said building shall be determined to be worth more than one hundred dollars, and it shall be that of a new building of like character; the Mayor and Board of Public Works to determine the value of said building; *Provided further*, that the Board of Public Works shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in the corporation newspaper for ten days of the pendency of any application by the Board for such permit, the present location of the building to be moved, and the lot upon which it is proposed to move the same, and in each case give the name and number of the street, if posted; and all remonstrances against the granting of such permit must be filed with the Board of Public Works before the expiration of said ten days; and after said hearing the Mayor and said Board shall have the power to grant such permits. The parties applying for permits shall pay the cost of the advertisement upon application for the same; but no wooden building shall be removed from without said fire limits to within said fire limits, nor from within said fire limits to without said fire limits, which may be damaged less than 60 per cent of the value, if not repaired so as to be raised higher than the highest point left standing after such damage shall have occurred, nor so as to occupy a greater space than before the injury thereto; *Provided*, That the owners or occupants of buildings in the fire limits shall have the right to put wooden buildings to the established grades, and also to build basements or cellars, of brick or stone, under the buildings so raised to grade.

SEC. 6. That Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the chapter hereby amended, and all ordinances, and parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that the fines and penalties of Section 9 of said chapter shall be extended to and apply to all violations of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, Board of Public Works, and Board of Police Commissioners to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and of the chapter hereby amended.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

THE SCHNABERS TRAGEDY.

Interesting Evidence Brought Out at the Coroner's Inquest.

Albert Kolas Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest at the County Hospital, yesterday, on the remains of Albert Schnaberg, supposed to have been murdered. The following testimony was elicited:

Dr. McCarthy, being duly sworn, testified: I am County Physician; I held a *post mortem* examination on the body of Albert Schnaberg; found a fracture of the frontal bone of the head, causing a rupture of the middle meningal artery; death was undoubtedly produced by the wound. The injuries were inflicted by some blunt instrument.

Sergeant O'Donnell, of the Twelfth Street Station, testified as follows: At about 11 o'clock on Friday night a man came to the station and told me that a man was lying near the corner of DeKoven and Desplaines streets; he was supposed to be in a dying condition; summoned a couple of officers, and found the man now lying dead in the hospital on the sidewalk as described by the messenger. I asked the latter how he came to find out that the man was in that condition; he explained that he had heard a crash, as if some one was falling against the fence, and he saw a man running across the street. Upon going to the injured man he was called in Dr. Root. That gentleman ordered the patient to be conveyed to the County Hospital. The deceased, when asked about the occurrence, kept repeating the name of "Albert."

Thomas Purcell was sworn, and stated the following: I live on the north side at No. 276 Fifth avenue. Friday evening last at about 11 o'clock, I was sitting in my house, when I heard a footstep on the sidewalk; looked out of the window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk with his head close to the gate. I lit a match and examined his features. His face was covered with blood. I left the man on the sidewalk and started for the Twelfth Street Police Station. It was about six blocks distant. A man and woman were then summoned and the three of us went for the police. They did not stay long. The man that I saw walking off wore a cap and a light overcoat. Could not say whether he had an overcoat. (The prisoner, Albert Kolas, was here shown to the witness.) The prisoner was similar in appearance to the man I saw walking off that night. It was impossible for a person to pass while the man was lying on the side walk, as it was narrow, without observing him. The man that was standing on the sidewalk walked south on Desplaines street toward Twelfth street. I heard no weapon on the sidewalk. I was startled to me at first as if there was only one person. I heard the gate rattle, as if somebody fell against it. Two or three minutes passed after the crash before I looked out.

James Bostin sworn: I reside at No. 277 DeKoven street; I am proprietor of the saloon at that number; I was acquainted with the deceased; I saw him last alive on Friday night last, at about half past 9 o'clock; he left my saloon; deceased was playing cards and drinking beer at that time. The prisoner and another man, whose name is unknown to me, were in company with Schnaberg. There was no trouble and they seemed to be friendly. They stopped playing cards about 8 o'clock.

Soon after between the prisoner and deceased; both parties seemed bent on having their company to themselves. I don't know what caused them. The prisoner and Schnaberg sat down at a table again and the stranger man left the saloon. From the time I remained on duty I did not see and called for drinks. It was deceased that asked Kolas to drink with him. Schnaberg had the money with him and I noticed that he had a good deal. Deceased then struck Kolas in the face, and caused some blood to flow. It was from the nose or mouth. While Kolas was wiping it deceased gave him his pocket-handkerchief, and they settled the trouble. I then told Schnaberg to go home, and he started out. I kept Kolas back, because he owed me 25 cents for some drinks. Kolas then started out and I let him go, and, finally, Kolas gave me a dollar bill and I returned him the change. The prisoner then left the saloon. I put out the lights and left the saloon. This was before 10 o'clock. Then I went into a room in the rear of the bar-room and had a nap. He (the deceased) was not there when a noise in the street. I started out in company with my wife. When I got to the front door I saw a man lying on the sidewalk; on Desplaines, near DeKoven street. It was near the southwest corner. Four or five persons and some one was attending to the man who was lying on the sidewalk. Some of them were calling for a light to find out what the matter was. Myself and others then insisted that they go home, and home I went. Got to bed soon after. Did not then quite 11 o'clock. Did not look at the time. Heard a noise; was calling in the light, and would not know him if I were to see him again. I did not see the face of the man that I saw lying on the sidewalk. I was dark. Do not know whether it was Schnaberg. I did not see either him or the prisoner after they left the saloon. Kolas left about 10 minutes after Schnaberg left, and in about ten minutes afterward the noise was heard. Kolas was dressed much as the man might in a light overcoat. I cannot state what deceased wore at that time. The stranger who was playing cards with Kolas and deceased I cannot name him at present. He is a man about five feet six inches in height, red rail and moustache; is a Bohemian. I asked Kolas his name, and he told me it was Trocska. (This is the man whose name is Kolas; he gave me the wrong name). I first found out that Schnaberg was dead on Monday afternoon. My brother-in-law, Joseph Steiner, told me about it. I don't remember what the strange man wore.

Officer Joseph Joska sworn: I reside at No. 490 South Canal street. On Friday night last, at about 11 o'clock, I was travelling my beat near the Twelfth Street Station. I stopped in and found Albert Schnaberg, now deceased, lying in the office. He was cut in several places about the head. The wounded man told me his name and that was "John." I asked him who hit him and he said it was "Albert." I asked him where he lived and he said he lived at No. 276 Fifth avenue. He was hardly able to speak, and I had no further conversation with him. I was, on Tuesday, April 16 last, the prisoner, Kolas', neighbor at No. 144 Catharine street, but not knowing his name at the time, as he had given the name of Joseph. I had no difficulty in finding him. When I came to the house I found that the man was arrested. I asked the prisoner's wife at what time her husband came home on Friday night. She told me it was about 11 o'clock. I found an old knife on the premises which appeared to have blood upon it, and brought it with me. (The knife was produced).

This terminated the evidence. The jury brought in a verdict according to the facts in the case, and recommended that Albert Kolas be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Coroner committed the prisoner to the County Jail.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners Propose to Keep an Eye on Rewards Paid to Firemen—A Coal Bill Pronounced Exorbitant, and Payment Refused.

The usual semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held, yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall. President Talcott occupied the chair, all the members being in attendance.

William H. Birt, having successfully passed through his duty ordeal of sixty days, was appointed a regular fireman.

The following orders were passed:

Ordered, That the several engineers and stokers in the Fire Department work the machinery of steam engines under steam, at least fifteen minutes of each day, in the direction of their duties, previous to the time and place.

Ordered, That all moneys hereafter received by any member of the Fire Department from private parties, corporations, or individuals, for services, ordinary or extraordinary, performed by members of the Chicago Fire Department, shall be reported, in writing by the member who has received the same, through the proper Chief Engineer, to the Board of Police, within five days after the receipt of such moneys; and all such moneys shall be paid into the treasury of the Board of Police, for the benefit of the fire department of the city of Chicago, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

The following communication was presented by the Fire Marshal:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to report in relation to the bill of E. Holbrook, for coal which he claims was used by steam fire engines during the great conflagration on Oct. 8 and 9, 1871.

I have ascertained that the steam fire engine No. 1 was running at that time, and that the engine house in which it was then located was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 2 was also running at that time, but I have no information as to the coal used by it. The steam fire engine No. 3 was not running at that time, and was not supplied with coal by E. Holbrook. The steam fire engine No. 4 was running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 5 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 6 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 7 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 8 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 9 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 10 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 11 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 12 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 13 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 14 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 15 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 16 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 17 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 18 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 19 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 20 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. Holbrook, but whether the coal was used by the engine or not I am unable to say. I am informed that the steam fire engine No. 21 was also running at that time, and was supplied with coal by E. 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ST. LOUIS.

Gorges in the Mississippi---A Leap-Year Ball---Street-Cleaning.

Smelting-Works---State Credit---Gas Imbroglios---The "Ring-Chase."

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.

A WEATHER-GRUMBLE.

This is one of the bluest and suicidest of blue and suicidal days. Damp, dark, dismal, overhead---sloppy, slushy, slumpy, under foot. After two weeks of severe weather, which has choked off river business and same bear causing a coal famine by cutting of access to the sources of supply across the river, it has moderated,---if anything can be called moderate where everything seems to assume a superlative phase, from cold to heat in the temperature, and native old-time Southern "shiftlessness" to imported Yankee energy, and indomitableness in the people. It is now sleeting, and showing symptoms of rain, then the dark, reddish-brown sky. But it will take several days of mild weather to evoke the embargo laid upon the river. So many gorges exist between here and Cairo that, so far as navigation is concerned, it may be considered one huge gorge; while, below Cairo, a gorge extends to Columbus, a distance of 20 miles, and is reported to be, in some places, 20 feet a thickness in consequence of the piling up of the ice. The Great Republic still remains imbedded in the solid mass, though within tantalizing sight of the open water below, which her owners and officers so desire to reach. It was said here that, day before yesterday, two boats were attempting to cut an open way for her, at the trifling wages of $50 per hour for their labor. Within an hour after the above was written it suddenly turned bitterly cold, with sleet, then snow, and a prospect of another severe spell.

LEAP-YEAR BALL.

During the past year the military spirit has emerged from under the cloud which nearly five years of actual war cast over kid-gloved, parlor-knight-errantry which flourishes as prosperously in "piping times of peace," and several companies have been organized here. Probably the most popular and stylish of these is Company A, National Guard, at whose new armory and hill-room, in the old Philharmonic Hall, is to be held this week a Leap-Year Ball, conceived, arranged, managed entirely by ladies, to whom only invitations are sent. Each of the invited is expected to accept some modest, retiring gentleman, to protect him by his convenience and comfort in all things; to wait upon him, and devote him much attention and care as she herself is apt to receive under other occasions of a like character. That the ladies will carry off the ball handsomely, is convinced, since it is "leap year." It is very difficult to predict the will exact the characters of ballants with much more grace, ease, and confidence than their masculine partners will assume the roles of demure and timid maidens. The delicacy and blush of the gentleman are more striking to the female mind than her grace and sweetness are to the latter's self-assertion and assumption of the courage masculine,---especially of the modern regulation type.

STREET CLEANING.

For the past month or so, the horrible condition of our streets has been provocative of much grumbling and blasphemy. Even in the very heart of the city, where have been the quagmires that the promenaders of the vanity and fair chase or the thoroughfares of business. Sinsh and mud, of all degrees of consistency, from that suitable for the roofing crust of mud-pies to the genuine, creamlike batter for filling the same, has been spread over roadway and pavement alike. The city authorities have long struggled with the street-cleaning question; but it has so far proved to much for them. Ordinances have been passed only to be repealed, and the street-cleaning department has been created, only to grapple with this subject alone, nevertheless several additional officers, to be filled by good salaries; but which will be abated at the mud of the public funds, remains to be seen.

SMELTING WORKS.

A new and important enterprise is about to be established here,---or, rather, near here, in the village of Cheltenham, a near dependency of St. Louis, in the shape of a smelting and refining works. Silver exists to a considerable extent with the lead ores of this and these, together with ores from the Western Territories by way of the Kansas Pacific and the rapidly-extending Atlantic & Pacific Road, will, it is thought, supply which to operate. There is no doubt that the products of this State alone, when properly developed, will furnish work and these works will unquestionably prove an important addition to the rapidly-augmenting industries of St. Louis. It is expected that active operations will begin at new furnaces about the middle of April next.

STATE CREDIT.

Indorsed is my last to Governor Brown's message, relating the concurrent resolution of the Missouri Legislature to pay the money realized from the sale of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, as stipulated in their lease. In the Senate, the resolution was passed over the Governor's veto, on the 1st inst. Then it went to the House, where, after considerable wrangling, it was postponed until 21st Tuesday for further consideration. It by default; but it is more than likely it will also be passed in the House over the Governor's veto. However, it will take two-thirds, as certified by the Supreme Court Judge, whose opinion the Governor asked and obtained, indorsing his views and transmitted to the Legislature by the Fund Commissioners. Whether this will be finally passed cannot be told at present, but it is more than probable that the terms of these politicians in the Legislature will be cut short by the people at the next election, which is to be held in November next. Then the Democracy will be returned to power, and the Republicans will be relegated to the rear, to remain there for a long time to come.

GAS IMBROGLIO.

Some twelve miles from this city, in Illinois, is the thriving little rural city of Belleville, which, on account of its proximity, is looked upon as a certain measure a dependency of St. Louis, and building in a City Council and other city affairs. It does not escape those questions in which the nature of the City Councils to become involved, the Gas-Light Company having expired, the renewal of the same has given rise to a disgraceful affair. The Council refused to grant a renewal, whereupon the Council passed a resolution declaring the existence of the unsatisfactory condition, a public nuisance, and demanding their instant removal. The citizens appear to sustain the Council, and put up with the enforced darkness of the streets with good grace; but the affair seemed to furnish subject for much fun. In many instances lamp-posts were armed with eggs, bread, rats, and other indices of popular feeling. The organization of the Gas Company was begun, and, at last accounts, the subscription amounted to $2,000, with a fair prospect of its success. A similar state of things has existed here for a couple of years, except that we have had no gas deprived of street-lights. But the outstanding has long existed between the City Council and the Gas Company, and the Laclede Company continue to work yesterday on their new works. The pipes are rapidly passing through the city, and, when completed, there will no reason why the city should not be as well lighted as any in the country.

THE "RING-CHASE."

The latest cartoon of the "Ring Chase" is the subject of much comment and laughter. It is below upon those who minister to the gratification. The whole design is a burlesque upon those affairs called "tournaments," probably for no other reason that they are so. Just what the real object is---where so many "Knights" are needed to carry off so long a string of fair characters, most of whom are represented as individuals here---the presence of a "merry-go-round" as the principal prize. Custer with his sword, journal-in-hand, pen behind ear, &c., are all endeavoring to be the Duke's fields out. The "ring" is a recumbent post, with a shapely leg in the centre, as stag-master, and Rukel, gracefully leaning upon the piano which was the (figurative) lance, by means of which he captured a splendid ring, complacently regarding his exaggerated hand and the ring thereon, and casting with contemptuous indifference at the efforts of the riders. Some minor points in the picture, though suggestive and laughable, will not bear a more particular description.

E. M. D.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

The only noticeable feature in connection with the rumors of war, are the rise of about one-half of one per cent in the price of gold, and a corresponding decline in the price of American bonds in London. These are significant changes and do not indicate a belief that there is danger of a rupture.

Those who will read the text,---printed in our issue of this morning Tauraday,---of the American claim for indirect damages caused by the building, equipping, and manning of rebel cruisers under the protection of the flag of neutrality, will see that this claim is not made up of mere moonshine. The warning to the British Parliament, uttered by Mr. Cobden in 1863, is as significant of what was the intention and hope of a large party in England at that time, that the action of the Conference has considered these claims, before the appearance of deliberate intention to make a rupture with the United States. But those who remember the position of Great Britain in the Crimean war, and also in the late France-Prussian war, scarcely believe that England will be guilty of so foolish a piece of folly as to go to war with any nation in this country, with the help of Oriental countries toward which the policy of Russia is moving for half a century. By that policy England secured the endless hatred of Russia, as has also secured the enmity of France since the close of Germany's triumph. In the event of a rounding of the United States can afford to be tempted, Great Britain will scarcely venture to go to war.

In the local markets there were no important changes to-day. The grain markets were the indications of "war prices." Business at the best was dull, and money reasonably plenty at 10 per cent.

Exchange continues weak at from 25@300 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-16 premium and buy at 1-16 discount. There is a light movement of currency toward the country, and some moderate amounts are going to grain-raising sections, but on the whole the tendency of currency movement does not indicate any extra supply.

Now in the above, the *Bulletin* has perverted the truth (we unintentionally) in a very important particular. The paragraph which the *Bulletin* reprinted from The Insurance Monitor, referred exclusively to Eastern Insurance Companies but, in the heading of the *Bulletin*, the Chicago Insurance Companies are included. The *Bulletin* would carry the erroneous impression that this dishonorable course was pursued by Chicago companies, when in fact the companies of New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The *Bulletin* is encouraging them in the evasion of their obligations by throwing the imputation that a Chicago companies have adopted this policy. The Chicago companies have not made any changes in their policies, nor have the Eastern companies. Perhaps some of the new companies on the list may have done so, but the old companies, may possibly have considered it best to stand against the madness of the times, and if the said companies should at any time desire dealings with the business of their the owners of these companies policy-holders, the perverted item in the New York *Bulletin* and the Chicago people can do business with them. Chicago people can do business with them. The Chicago people can do business with them. The Chicago people can do business with them. The

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

THE LATE SENATOR GRIMES.

James W. Grimes died at his residence at Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday night, of disease of the heart. His decease was sudden, as within a few days he had been in fair health. During the fifteen most important and eventful years of American history, Senator Grimes, if not one of the most eloquent, was one of the most conspicuous, firmest, ablest, and most influential of the men whose opinions and acts guided the course of our Government and shaped the progress of events. Possessed of an eminently clear, practical, and direct mind, his habit was to see intuitively the main facts of every situation, and to strip them in a few words of the glamour of mystery and confusion with which wordy orations encumbered and obscured them. Judgment, caution, scrupulous regard for truth and the evidence, and the firmness that never contradicts itself, all cause a man to speak seldom and briefly, and these were the characteristics of Senator Grimes in an eminent degree. Hence, when he spoke, though only for five minutes, or even voted, his position was itself an argument, and to his constituents generally a convincing one.

Mr. Grimes was born at Hillsborough Bridge, New Hampshire, in the year 1816, and was in his 56th year at the date of his decease. The few facts we have concerning his early life indicate that his parents were in the average condition of New England farmers, starting their son in life with an education and not a dollar more. He studied first at Exeter, and graduated at Dartmouth College at the early age of 19,—James F. Joy, of railroad celebrity, being one of his tutors. After studying law briefly in New Hampshire, in the office of a distinguished lawyer of that State, he was there admitted to the Bar, and immediately removed to Burlington, Iowa, while that district was still a part of the Territory of Wisconsin. Almost immediately on his arrival, a Territorial Government was organized, and he, while not yet arrived at his majority, was elected a Representative to the Territorial Council for Des Moines County, when that county included all of Iowa south of Iowa River. About the same time he formed a law partnership with Henry W. Shaw, and the firm of Grimes & Shaw continued until the latter was elected Governor, both its members having assumed positions among the foremost lawyers in the State. Mr. Grimes was specially noted as a strong jury lawyer; was distinguished by several arguments of intricate law questions against Eastern lawyers of eminence, and equally as a business counsellor and sound judge of financial questions and new business enterprises. On one occasion, a question arising between the United States and certain grantees in Iowa involving a large and valuable grant, the importance of the question was such that Attorney General B. F. Butler, of New York, and other eminent Eastern lawyers, came to Iowa to discuss it, and were met by Mr. Grimes. The latter so completely discomfitted them in the argument and conduct of the cause that the whole Bar and people of Iowa regarded his triumph as a State honor and achievement.

From the first, Mr. Grimes was a Whig, an Abolitionist, and a Free-Trader. By no combination of principles could he have so fully vindicated his personal independence. His Whig principles put him in the minority in his State, which was in those times Democratic. His Abolitionism was equally obnoxious to the time-servers and politicians of both parties; and when Republican principles had come into the ascendant, and he had come to represent them in the Senate, his Free-Trade convictions brought him into equally sharp antagonism with the majority in that body.

Upon the organization of the State of Iowa, in 1846, Mr. Grimes was elected Representative in the Legislature, though his District was strongly Democratic, served several terms, and was the recognized leader of the Whig minority. In 1848, he led the Iowa delegation in the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia. For the following years his political views kept him in private life, until the passage of the Nebraska bill in 1854. Then he took the lead of the anti-Nebraska party in the State, stumped the State as candidate for Governor, and, to the great astonishment of his friends, of the Democratic party, and, perhaps, even of himself, he, by his individual energy and the strength of his cause, carried the State for the Republican ticket, to which it has so tenaciously adhered ever since. During his term as Governor, the great land-grants by the United States to Iowa, in aid of the building of the present magnificent system of Iowa railroads, were received by the State; and by the action of a joint committee of the Legislature, of which Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, of Chicago,—always a most intimate social and business friend of Mr. Grimes,—was Chairman, they were all awarded within a space of less than two weeks to the several companies which have since built the roads. It is a noteworthy incident of so important an event that, while in Wisconsin and other States similar grants gave rise to disgraceful corruption, in Iowa not a breath or rumor of unfair dealing or misbehavior ever attached to any member of either house of the Legislature. The grants were worth, prospectively, from twenty-five to thirty millions of dollars, and the despatch and integrity with which they were awarded were largely due to the influence of the Governor, and the knowledge on the part of every member of the Legislature that he would not brook or suffer the least taint of impurity in the transaction on the part of anybody.

Before the end of his term as Governor he was chosen, in the session of '57 and '58, to the United States Senate for a full term, and at the expiration thereof was re-elected by the Legislature by a vote essentially unanimous, there being only four votes against him. Most of the Democrats who did not vote for him declined voting.

As a Senator, he was distinguished as the Chairman for many years of the Naval Committee. He understood the navy better than the Secretaries, knew its vessels and officers, their histories and record, their tonnage and fitness, and won the regard of the officers in the naval service generally by his intimate knowledge and close attention to their affairs. During the war this ready command of details, of which few members of the Senate knew anything, rendered him an invaluable authority and aid. Whenever called upon to speak in vindication of the navy, or in explanation of its management, his speeches were not merely arguments, but revelations, which won the assent and congratulations of the Senate. Throughout the war he steadily adhered to the policy of its vigorous prosecution, and of emancipation of the slaves as an incident to the main contest. When the war ended, he, from the first, believed in reconstruction on the basis of universal suffrage. As a member of the celebrated Reconstruction Committee, he aided in drafting and reporting the plan of reconstruction which was finally adopted, and which was not merely a reconstruction of the South, but of the National Constitution. He desired, however, that this should be coupled with general amnesty, and the absence of all military harshness and carpet-baggism. On this latter issue he resumed what was deemed by some a conservative position. On the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson he voted with Fessenden and Trumbull against conviction, and incurred his full measure of the popular, or mob, wrath which followed those who voted in the negative. Though no clamor could shake the inflexible will that had sustained him in all his political life, yet he felt keenly the unkindness with which thousands of life-long political associates and friends brawled their heartless charges on the public ear. Since he did not believe that Andrew Johnson was guilty as charged in the articles of impeachment, it was incomprehensible to him that any man should think it his duty as a partisan to vote for conviction. In the midst of the excitement of the trial in June, 1868, he was struck by an attack of paralysis, not his first, however, and was borne insensible from the Senate Chamber. He revived sufficiently to be brought in upon a couch to cast the decisive vote which prevented the President's conviction. After a few months' rest he returned in the fall to his duties, but in the ensuing winter he resigned and went immediately to Europe. For two years he gave his whole time and thoughts to the recovery of his health, travelling leisurely through most of the European States, and stopping for a long time at Gilon, a point overlooking the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland. He returned from Europe apparently in more vigorous health than he had been for many years, and so continued, we believe, until very near the time of his decease. It was most gratifying to him to find, on his return, that all the ferment of hostility raised by his vote on impeachment had died away, and that the sober second thought of his people rendered him a higher meed of praise than if his vote had accorded with the current popular caprice. During his long business life, his frugality, forecast, and the rise in values of Iowa real estate had resulted in the accumulation of a fortune of nearly or quite a million of dollars,—a business success most unusual among lawyers and politicians. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter, with whom in their mourning, many thousands of friends, and, indeed, the whole country, will join their condolence and sympathies. Mr. Grimes was a gentleman of pure, firm, industrious, and unimpeachable patriotism, and of great intellectual force and breadth. Such qualities enroll him among the really great men of America,—men who were great by virtue of their character and ability, and not merely by force of their position.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has been in session since Nov. 15, a period of three months, which, added to the five months of previous sessions, makes a considerable term without the passage of any general legislation. The few bills which have been enacted were more the result of emergency than anything else. The railroad and warehouse laws constituted the sum total of general business of last year's session. The Legislature was charged with the duty of enacting laws upon several important subjects, none of which have been acted on. Among these important subjects are: A law regulating the exercise of eminent domain. For the want of legislation providing the legal machinery, the work of opening streets, and all other work involving the use of private property for public purposes, has been suspended. A law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes for State and County purposes, and a law regulating assessments and collection of taxes, general and special, in cities, are of imperative necessity, but have not been acted on. The general act for the incorporation of cities hangs in one house or the other, as does the general act for the formation of other than municipal corporations. The Legislative Apportionment, and the Congressional Apportionment, the Fees and Salaries bills,—all are yet unfinished.

These are important matters. The municipal governments in all parts of the State are brought to a stand-still for the want of legislation in regard to the proper officer to collect taxes by sales, and the whole State is generally embarrassed by the failure to act on these subjects. The most serious difficulty in this matter is, that, as the season advances, the presence of a quorum becomes more uncertain. In a few weeks more the number of members in attendance will be too small to pass on a bill with an emergency clause, and it will be difficult to keep the number of members necessary to pass a bill in any shape. This will place it in the power of a factious few to defeat any legislation, no matter how desirable or necessary it may be.

We appeal, therefore, to the members of the Legislature to go to work. After eight months of debate, there can be no necessity for any further discussion of those questions in Committee of the Whole. Let all these bills be reported, and let them be acted on by yeas and nays. An agreement between the houses is far more likely to be reached by votes than by endless discussions. Unless these subjects be disposed of during the next four weeks, there is hardly any hope of their being reached at all.

THE ALTON RAILROAD DISASTER.

Another era of railroad slaughter has commenced. It was but a few days ago that the country was horrified with the details of the Mud Run disaster in Pennsylvania, by which six persons were killed and scores mutilated and burned. On the 6th inst., a train was thrown off the track on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near St. Louis, and twenty-two persons were more or less injured thereby. And now come the details of the Alton Railroad-murder, by which four or five persons are killed and several more are frightfully crushed or burned, some of whom must be maimed for life. The facts of this terrible disaster justify us in the use of the term railroad-murder. It is none too strong to characterize this needless and criminal slaughter. The freight train which left Alton, going north, was behind time, and should have waited at the side track at the junction for the St. Louis passenger train to pass. The latter train was on time, and the conductor of the freight train, unless he was utterly bereft of common sense, knew that he must meet it on the way, with this fact staring him directly in the face, and with a criminal recklessness which is incomprehensible, unless he meditated the destruction of the passenger train, he orders his train to proceed as if the way were clear, with what result the reader knows. At the moment of the collision he jumps from his train and seeks safety in flight.

In the whole annals of railroad disaster, we cannot remember a case so thoroughly destitute of palliating circumstances. If the freight conductor knew that he must meet the passenger train, he was certainly guilty. If he did not know that he must meet it, he was equally guilty, for it is an elementary railroad regulation that freight trains must make way for passenger trains, and that a train on time has the right of way. The conductor knew, if he knew anything, that, if he moved his train from the junction before the passenger passed, there must be a collision, and under such circumstances his conduct is just as criminal as that of a man who kills another on the highway, and he should be held liable to a strict accountability for the death of those who were killed by his criminal recklessness.

We have so often urged that some one should be held liable for these railroad slaughters, that the appeal has well-nigh grown threadbare. The disasters are increasing, and we are doing nothing to check them, and by so doing we are offering a premium to stupidity and criminality. It is sometimes urged that engineers and conductors are not criminally reckless, for they are exposing themselves to the risk of disasters, and no man willingly exposes himself to danger. But, unfortunately for the practical application of this rule, it always happens that those who are guilty escape the danger. The conductor always manages to slip off his train, and the engineer and fireman somehow always succeed in checking up their train sufficiently to jump off, while the employés and passengers of the other train, who are unaware of the impending danger, are the victims. Railroad disasters growing out of ignorance or recklessness will never be checked until there is some definite mode of proceeding instituted against the authors of such disasters, and until a summary and salutary example has been made under such a proceeding. We want a Civil Service reform in railroad appointments which shall guarantee that conductors shall be men of judgment, intelligence, and moral character, with a knowledge of what such words as caution, prudence, and responsibility mean; and that shall guarantee that engineers shall know something about an engine; that they shall know how an engine is constructed, and be able to repair it when out of order. A railroad engineer should be an expert, holding his position by virtue of his skilled knowledge, not by virtue of of promotion from brake-turning. We want a criminal code with reference to railroads which will provide for the arrest, trial, and conviction of railroad criminals as in the case of other criminals. Under the operations of ordinary criminal law, it is next to impossible to punish a conductor who has, perhaps, murdered scores of people by his inefficiency or his heedlessness, or, worse than either, his recklessness. If the conductor of the freight train in question cannot be punished for his atrocious conduct by process of law, he is none the less morally guilty of the murder of four people, and the maiming of fifteen or twenty others, some of them for life. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company owe it to the public, as the least recompense they can make, to discharge him from their service immediately, and never allow him to enter it again, and no other railroad company in the country should give him employment. The engineer and conductor of a railroad train hold hundreds of human lives at their absolute mercy every trip they make, and no company can be too careful in ascertaining the character of the men to whom they assign such an important trust. The dangers of railroad travel from purely mechanical causes, which it is not always possible to avoid, are sufficient without adding to them the causes which can be avoided. And these causes can be avoided when there is any legal responsibility attached to them.

THE EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has recently made a contract with the city of Omaha, by which the Company binds itself that its eastern terminus shall hereafter be within the corporate limits of that city. What the particular motive for this contract may be is not explained, but that it is the result of a combination of interests on the part of the city and the Company hostile to general interests is obvious. It is, however, questionable whether the end sought by this contract is permissible under the law. The Union Pacific Railway Company holds its property and franchises subject to the terms and conditions of its charter from Congress. By its charter, the eastern terminus of the road was fixed on the eastern side of the Missouri River, and the Company was required to build, keep, and maintain a bridge over the Missouri River in order to establish a continuous service from the eastern terminus.

Under the act of July 1, 1862, the Company was required to build a railroad from a point, on the western boundary of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States. On the 9th of March, 1864, the President officially designated and established this eastern terminus on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, east of, and opposite to, the east line of Section 10, in Township 15, north of Range 13, east of the 6th Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska. The point thus selected and established by President Lincoln is within the limits of Council Bluffs, Iowa. By the act of July, 1864, the Company was authorized to build bridges and make connections over the Missouri River and all other rivers in the course of the road; and by the act of 1870, enabling the Company to issue bonds for building the bridge over the river, it was expressly stipulated that "Nothing in this act shall be construed to change the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad from the place where it is now fixed under existing laws."

The contract recently made with the city of Omaha is in violation of these laws. It transfers the eastern terminus of the road to the west side of the Missouri River, and, if such transfer be legal, it releases the Company from the cost of maintaining and keeping the bridge over the Missouri River. Just here arises the inquiry why the company want this transfer. It is possible that, if the Union Pacific Railroad Company be not obliged to keep and maintain that bridge, the latter may become the property of some bridge company, with authority to levy and collect whatever tolls it pleases from passengers and traffic. Or it may be to compel all the roads from the East reaching the river to construct and maintain the bridge, and transfer and deliver all their business on the west side of the river. Whatever the motive is, the end sought is a violation of law, and a broad departure from the original plan and purpose. The Union Pacific Railroad owes too much to the National bounty and to the forbearance of the country to warrant an open violation of the law which called the Company into existence,—a violation plainly opposed to public interest.

In the present dearth of sound insurance capital at Chicago, it may not be generally known that our merchants are really driven to great straits to get the insurance they need. Insurance, like every other article of merchandise, should be sold at the lowest rates, and with the fewest limitations that are consistent with the protection of the consumer himself. Since the fire, our merchants are often compelled to seek insurance on their goods, not only in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, and Hartford, but in Memphis, New Orleans, Montreal, and all the little towns from Missouri to Maine. Under these circumstances, some two hundred of our leading merchants have sent a petition down to Springfield for the repeal of that clause of our insurance law which requires foreign (i. e., British and Canadian) companies to deposit $200,000 as security for their losses here. If any similar clause is needed they ask that a substitute be passed, providing that any foreign company may insure within this State upon filing due proof that it has made a deposit of $200,000 in any State Insurance Department in this country,—say, in that of New York.

The foreign companies that transact insurance in Chicago—the Imperial, the North British and Mercantile, and London, Liverpool and Globe—are among the strongest in the world; and to require such companies to make a paltry deposit of $200,000 at Springfield is simply to thwart the efforts of the business men of Chicago to obtain sound insurance. We hope the Legislature will pass some bill which will relieve foreign insurance companies of whatever is needless and oppressive in the present law.

Our Opera Season.

On the 8th day of October last, when Crosby's Opera House was in flames and every other respectable place of amusement in the South Division was burning, he would have been called a very rash man who should have hazarded the prophecy that in four months' time Chicago would have a season of opera. Our readers will remember the lamentations which went up over the daughters of music who were so suddenly brought low, and as we all imagined, were buried, past any immediate hope of resurrection, under stone, brick, and iron ruin. Under the old rule of "Business before pleasure," we imagined that there would be no room for amusement until we had recovered our material position; that there would be no place for music until we got places for our stocks of goods, our banks, and other corporations, and homes for every man to live in; that we should be in no mood to listen to the music of opera until the music of the saw and hammer had ceased. Time has proved that we were every way in error, and that we had no idea of our own elasticity and curative powers. Under the impulse of our own energies, which we never before knew that we possessed, aided by the splendid charity which the whole world sent us,—including the Cincinnati scrap,—the patient is convalescent and on his feet, and able to go out and hear a little music.

It is, perhaps, fortunate rather than otherwise, that the manager who brings his troupe here next week is going to give us musical gruel. We are hardly strong enough yet to go to bear hearty food. We have no diamonds to blaze in the front row, no gorgeous apparel which can be spoiled by suspicious upholstery or unexpected fleers, no kid gloves to split in applauding our favorites, and not strength of voice enough to clamor lustily for *encores*, as was our wont when we were in robust health. We have lost our memory somewhat, and the names of the operas to be given,—Trovatore, the Postillion, and the Huguenots,—which were once familiar enough, now have salutary example has been made under such something which it seems to us we heard ages ago. In the fading out of memory of the old buildings, the associations connected with them seem to have faded out also, and in retrospect we see through a glass darkly.

The music which Mr. De Vive has provided for us next week will not injure our musical digestion. We shall all survive the Huguenots in the Globe Theatre, a locality which at once precludes the possibility of our eyes being overdazzled with the lustre and sheen which are always necessary to the production of Meyerbeer's music. The anvils in Trovatore will not injure our ears, for pounding is a familiar sound on Desplaines street; neither will the whip-cracking of the Postillion annoy us, for that, too, is a familiar sound. Our curiosity will be limited to Wachtel, for all the others have been naturalized and whitened with us for the past quarter of a century, and, until we saw their names in print, we were under the impression that we had written their obituaries a long, long time before the fire. We are to have opera upon a liberal basis, and, if any one is unwise enough to recall reminiscences of our palmy days, when we arrayed ourselves in broadcloth and satin and ate the post-operatic feasts, he can content himself with the reflection that at least he is paying the same old score, and that all the ties which connect us with the past of opera are not yet snudered.

We are in no complaining mood. We must get up to the full glory of opera by slow degrees; and, when we do get there and inaugurate our new Opera House with nothing short of Adeline Patti or Faultine Lucca, and an entire chorus of prima donnas, for New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and other places heretofore tributary to Chicago, look out for themselves, for then Chicago will once more come to the front, fully recovered from her burn, to gladden the managerial exchequers and sadden her suburban sisters.

The most remarkable breach-of-promise suit on record will soon be tried at Philadelphia. A young woman of Boston, who was to wed a resident of the Quaker City, became a victim of the free-love mania, and, as the appointed time drew near, announced her resolve to go through no ceremony whatever, but to enter on wedded life without a wedding. Her lover tried to shake her resolution, but could not. She claimed that, if they were not irrevocably bound together, he would be more careful to retain her affections, and frankly avowed her determination to leave him if she ever loved another man better. This declaration put an effectual end, as her lover thought, to the engagement; but she has actually sued him for breach of promise. The case will be tried next fall. The Philadelphian is still anxious to fulfill the matrimonial betrothal, trusting time and thought to cure her fancies, but utterly refuses to take her as his mistress. This will be the defence. What the plaintiff's counsel will urge cannot be foreseen.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a long account of the formation of an English Capitalists' Union. Employers of over 100,000 men met at the Palace Hotel in London, and formed a defensive coalition. Further reduction in working time is especially to be resisted, as nine hours is considered a fair limit. It is said that the association is considering a project for establishing a Pension Fund, from which annuities may be paid to all men who spend a certain number of years in one employ. Such an undertaking would do much to free workingmen from slavish obedience to the rules of Trades' Unions, and would tend to promote friendly relations between master and man. It is certainly the hope that something of this kind may be done, and the peril of a direct conflict between the Capitalists' Union and the Trades' Unions be averted.

Charles Reade is in hot water again, this time being embroiled with an author instead of a critic. In *Once a Week*, Mr. Reade accuses George Eliot" of plagiarism from his earlier works. He asserts that she "borrows" her ideas; and suggests, with a sarcastic affectation of forgiveness, that she probably is a kleptomaniac. Some ardent admirer stung by this writes to a London journal that a kleptomaniac is a person who steals from mere delight in thieving, things not worth stealing, and that, if "George Eliot" has taken anything from Charles Reade, she is undoubtedly a kleptomaniac in that sense of the term. This wordy warfare will probably elicit a speedy reply from the accused novelist, who will probably be able to show how he has been enabled to write better novels than Charles Reade with his material.

A noteworthy circular was issued a few weeks since by the Turkish Government. It proclaimed the freest and fullest tolerance of all forms of faith. Its sincerity has just been proved by the kind reception given to the Jews of Roumania. The barbarous assaults upon these luckless people which were made in 1868, have been repeated within the last few days. Men, women, and children have been killed, and their houses plundered and destroyed. All who could have escaped across the Turkish frontier, and have been cared for by officers especially detailed for that purpose by the Sublime Porte. The contrast between Mohammedan Turkey and Christian Roumania does not redound to the credit of the latter, and suggests a change in the direction of missionary effort in Southeastern Europe.

The Liederkranz Society of Boston is in a high state of indignation at the interference of the municipal authorities of that city with a proposed grand masquerade. At the one of last year, a few disturbances occurred, but the Society had taken precautions against their repetition, and had spent quite a sum of money in preparations for the coming event, when some antiquarian Alderman recently unearthed a 17th century municipal assembly at which the company wear masks or other disguises." The law was enforced; the masquerade prohibited; and Boston, freed from this sinful amusement, beguiled itself the same week with Lydia Thompson's troupe, who certainly wear very few disguises.

If the old adage as to the policy of setting a thief to catch a thief be a true one, the Printing Frauds of New York bid fair to be fully revealed. The Committee of the Legislature, which is now holding sessions in New York City, has summoned Tweed before it, to testify in relation to the matter. The witness, from his knowledge of fraud in general, and especially from his knowledge of the art of swindling in public printing, gained from his connection with the New York Printing Company, ought to be able to explain any and every question which may vex the Legislative mind.

PERSONAL.

Louis Napoleon and Eugenie will make their headquarters at Torquay for the coming season.

—The big porter at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, put himself and a trunk through a plate-glass window on Tuesday.

—Gurney, a South Carolina artist, is at Richmond, painting a copy of Elder's picture of Lee for the Town Hall at Greenville, S. C.

—Lafe Paddon, the murderer of Edward Burr, at Memphis, was on Monday arraigned for trial. He was conveyed to the Court-Room in a carriage, and a cot provided for him to lie upon.

—H. H. Barbour, Jr., the well-known young temperance orator of Hartford, is engaged for a grand raid among the Bourbon distilleries of Kentucky.

—Brother Traak has had a triumph. A bundle of anti-tobacco tracts sent by him to the Waterbury *American* office has converted a compositor who no longer cultivates quids.

—The Chancellors of Chancellorville, Va., are legatees under the will of the late Alexander Lorman, of Baltimore, to the amount of about half a million dollars.

—There is a female omnibus-driver in San Francisco, whose receipts are greater than any of the male drivers, but then she knocks down proportionately, so that the company does not gain anything.

—Two very young Southerners were on the point of engaging in a duel, when the mother of one of them appeared and gave her hopeful a spanking that afforded him ample "satisfaction."

—Miss Florence M. Greenman, of Kalamazoo visited the Michigan State Prison on Wednesday, and entertained 600 convicts by reading "The Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," "The Lost Heir," and "The Devil Among the Lawyers."

—Captain John Williams, of Frinesville, Ill., died on Tuesday. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; and at one time, during the Black Hawk war, commanded the regiment to which the late President belonged.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, of St. Charles, Ark., recently gave birth to four perfectly developed children, who all died on the following day. Two of them weighed four pounds each, and two four and a half pounds each. Their bodies are on exhibition in Memphis.

—The oldest living settler of Monroe County N. Y., is Charles Foote, of Rochester, who saw the city during the war of 1813. He worked on the first bridge ever built over the Genesee River, and once walked home from Cincinnati, in twenty-six days.

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WASHINGTON.

The Diamond-Fields of Africa---Talk with Our Consul at Cape Town.

Our Countrymen in Southern Hemispheres---A Run Through Africa.

The New Zealand Steamship Line---Concord Stages Running to the Diamond-Land.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

A few days ago, a large French gentleman, not unlike the portraits of Lafayette, was seen advancing up the street toward my window, and soon afterward up came his card, inscribed Georges Gerard, late United States Consul to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope.

I at once recognized my old French teacher; the French is forgotten, but not the teacher. Mr. Lincoln had tenderly relieved him from the wickedness of his public school thraldom, and sent him to St. Helena ten years ago. There, close to the empty tomb of the Great Bonaparte, he had spent five years in the solemn study of the Southern Sea, suspended between Africa and Brazil, with a salary of $1,500 per annum. Prostrated by disease, he was transferred to Cape Town, the tip of Africa, where he remained until a few months ago, upon the princely salary of $1,000 per annum, half of which was requisite to give him lodgings, and the United States naval officers pausing at the Cape looked to him for hospitality. Finally, a ripe age, he had returned to this country, and now stands in that doleful waiting and wistful state of one who hopes against hope that ten years of service, given for an aggregate sum of $12,500, may entitle him to another position.

A VOYAGE MILEWARDS.

The presence of this genial gentleman led me into a new field of the world. We took down the atlases, and returned along the path of his voyages. Grouped around the South Pole, like a cluster of three pears in some vast refrigerator, are three Capes,—Horn, Good Hope, South,—none nearer the Pole than 2,100 miles, each terminal of a Continent. The sea in that zone is very wet, and the question of *terra firma* is brought down to a few fine points. The world itself there is pinched up to a girdle of 16,000 miles; but still, from the end of Australia to its next neighbor, New Amerika threaded through 8,000 miles, and from Horn to Good Hope say 4,500, and from Good Hope to Australia, near 5,000. Postal contracts between these Capes could not be made very fat, provided the Cape mails were carried by weight. Our Government derives its notions of salaries from the behavior of the Globe, and pinches them proportionately as the routes lengthen. Upon this scale of this kind may be done, and the peril of a direct conflict between the Capitalists' Union and the Trades' Unions be averted.

Charles Reade is in hot water again, this time being embroiled with an author instead of a critic. In *Once a Week*, Mr. Reade accuses George Eliot" of plagiarism from his earlier works. He asserts that she "borrows" her ideas; and suggests, with a sarcastic affectation of forgiveness, that she probably is a kleptomaniac. Some ardent admirer stung by this writes to a London journal that a kleptomaniac is a person who steals from mere delight in thieving, things not worth stealing, and that, if "George Eliot" has taken anything from Charles Reade, she is undoubtedly a kleptomaniac in that sense of the term. This wordy warfare will probably elicit a speedy reply from the accused novelist, who will probably be able to show how he has been enabled to write better novels than Charles Reade with his material.

A noteworthy circular was issued a few weeks since by the Turkish Government. It proclaimed the freest and fullest tolerance of all forms of faith. Its sincerity has just been proved by the kind reception given to the Jews of Roumania. The barbarous assaults upon these luckless people which were made in 1868, have been repeated within the last few days. Men, women, and children have been killed, and their houses plundered and destroyed. All who could have escaped across the Turkish frontier, and have been cared for by officers especially detailed for that purpose by the Sublime Porte. The contrast between Mohammedan Turkey and Christian Roumania does not redound to the credit of the latter, and suggests a change in the direction of missionary effort in Southeastern Europe.

The Liederkranz Society of Boston is in a high state of indignation at the interference of the municipal authorities of that city with a proposed grand masquerade. At the one of last year, a few disturbances occurred, but the Society had taken precautions against their repetition, and had spent quite a sum of money in preparations for the coming event, when some antiquarian Alderman recently unearthed a 17th century municipal assembly at which the company wear masks or other disguises." The law was enforced; the masquerade prohibited; and Boston, freed from this sinful amusement, beguiled itself the same week with Lydia Thompson's troupe, who certainly wear very few disguises.

If the old adage as to the policy of setting a thief to catch a thief be a true one, the Printing Frauds of New York bid fair to be fully revealed. The Committee of the Legislature, which is now holding sessions in New York City, has summoned Tweed before it, to testify in relation to the matter. The witness, from his knowledge of fraud in general, and especially from his knowledge of the art of swindling in public printing, gained from his connection with the New York Printing Company, ought to be able to explain any and every question which may vex the Legislative mind.

PERSONAL.

Louis Napoleon and Eugenie will make their headquarters at Torquay for the coming season.

—The big porter at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, put himself and a trunk through a plate-glass window on Tuesday.

—Gurney, a South Carolina artist, is at Richmond, painting a copy of Elder's picture of Lee for the Town Hall at Greenville, S. C.

—Lafe Paddon, the murderer of Edward Burr, at Memphis, was on Monday arraigned for trial. He was conveyed to the Court-Room in a carriage, and a cot provided for him to lie upon.

—H. H. Barbour, Jr., the well-known young temperance orator of Hartford, is engaged for a grand raid among the Bourbon distilleries of Kentucky.

—Brother Traak has had a triumph. A bundle of anti-tobacco tracts sent by him to the Waterbury *American* office has converted a compositor who no longer cultivates quids.

—The Chancellors of Chancellorville, Va., are legatees under the will of the late Alexander Lorman, of Baltimore, to the amount of about half a million dollars.

—There is a female omnibus-driver in San Francisco, whose receipts are greater than any of the male drivers, but then she knocks down proportionately, so that the company does not gain anything.

—Two very young Southerners were on the point of engaging in a duel, when the mother of one of them appeared and gave her hopeful a spanking that afforded him ample "satisfaction."

—Miss Florence M. Greenman, of Kalamazoo visited the Michigan State Prison on Wednesday, and entertained 600 convicts by reading "The Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," "The Lost Heir," and "The Devil Among the Lawyers."

—Captain John Williams, of Frinesville, Ill., died on Tuesday. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; and at one time, during the Black Hawk war, commanded the regiment to which the late President belonged.

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A LINE OF VESSELS

was put on between these Capes nearly one hundred years ago by Captain Cook, who made one trip, and sold out fifteen years later to Mr. Vanconver. The people on the Capes who waited for the next trip have since had no confidence in the line. The reason of the failure is attributable in Kenny's case to fraud, and in that of the other vessels were Clyde-built and bought in cheap markets. Not showing an American register, Captain Cook was beaten to death with clubs of pig iron by the Fiji cannibals of the Southern Islands, on a late occasion.

A singular coincidence with the visit of my travelled friend, who told me all about the diamond-fields, etc., was the arrival, within a few days, of the Australasia Line of Steamers, in search of comfort for his steamship subsidy to another one of those Southern promontories, Australia and New Zealand. The Melbourne Line of Royal Holidays line $500,000 per annum, to begin from the time the steamers started, last April. The boats run to Sandwich Island, coal up there, and touch at Auckland, New Zealand, then at Sydney, and finally at Melbourne, returning to San Francisco by the same course. Now it costs $60,000 to build these New Zealand Clippers, or on the Clyde in the Pacific Ocean, running her around the middle Cape Horn.

ALL AT THE POLES.

While we are thus steaming in the waters of Southern Asia, Barry Holliday is building railroads in Chili, within a thousand miles of Cape Horn; and Mr. Gerard informs me that two regular lines of Boston packets ran to the Cape of Good Hope, by which Concord stages to carry people from the Cape or Port Elizabeth to the diamond-fields. We may thus see that the new Suez Canal, the promontories of the Southern Hemisphere, to be enterprising in a capricious way. This last in deference to the great newspaper humorist of the day, who dubbed "Suez on the brains falling over a word.. Having paid Mr. Gerard the aggregate sum of $12,500 for ten years of banishment as its Consul, our Government has no reason to interfere with the smuggling diamonds through the Boston Custom House on his return, and two delegates to the approaching Alderman convention were brought in with the dexterity of the Artful Dodger. Our salaries always invite the supposition that our Consuls must smuggle to live. Ten years at St. Helena, longer than Napoleon stayed, there —entitled our aged friend to be welcomed home to his country with a search-warrant. "Faithful servitor," says Uncle Sam, flourishing his gauging-rod, "I want you to count casts. Yer from them ar dimun fields, and I wants to divide!"

We had hardly got comfortably through our talk than in came the Hon. J. Henry Riley.

"I'm from the South Pole," said Mr. Riley. "I've been out to the diamond-fields, and stayed on the spot two months. I was absent from our great country just eight months, and I represent the Orange Free State as its Consul General in America."

"I suppose you have a good salary, Riley, being accredited to a place on the long degrees of longitude."

Riley then showed a great many rough diamonds, which resembled the usual contents of a bird's nest, in the plaster-yards, and seemed to have been hardly worth the trouble to go so far to get. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic pay their representative in cash, which, in another orthography, we feed to cats.

And what do you suppose Riley had gone to the end of the world for? Merely to write a book on the South African diamond-fields. Being an old printer and Free-Soiler, he was selected by a publisher as able and vigorous enough to go nearly the whole length of the Atlantic, first crossing from Rio de Janeiro to Hampton, thence down the whole coast of Europe and Africa to Cape Town, and thence 300 miles up the country, to the diamond field. It is a sorrow on the material conquests of the times that a man could do this well, a tour of 20,000 miles in the three pleasant seasons of the same year.

A GLANCE AT SOUTH AFRICA.

There are no longer any distant solitudes; a man must stay at home to be banished, and complete his isolation from affairs by reading the Administration and Democratic news papers. In this one, he will never hear of Custom House frauds; and, in the other, nothing about the United States; while, according to Mr. Gerard, both topics are well understood at St. Helena and Cape Town. British commercial enterprise, under the Christian banner of free trade, has put the South Atlantic in communication with Europe and all America. Cape Town is a stopping place for steamers between Asia and Europe, which also touch at the islands of the South Atlantic; while a separate steamship line runs to Port Elizabeth on the Indian Ocean, 900 miles east of Cape Town. At Cape Elizabeth, six years before Columbus discovered America, Bartolommeo Diaz pointed his discovery of the Cape of Good Hope behind it, and then gave a way

NEW YORK.

...dictment of Twenty-Three Ring Thieves.

...to Come Before the New Board of Audit.

...tion Among the Officers of Savings Banks.

"Woman's Tea Company"—The ...of Crime—The Americus Club—The Custom-House Investigation.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

INDICTMENT OF RING THIEVES.

...act in the Reform drama was ...on Saturday last, when Judge Bed... "Extension Grand Jury" came into ...twenty-three indictments against ...connected with the Ring frauds. ...dictments were forthwith given to ...ict Attorney, who immediately sum... Sheriff Brennan to his presence. The ...declined to receive warrants for the ...the parties indicted, alleging that ...the parties on Saturday afternoon ...an act of great injustice, depriving ...the opportunity to furnish bail, and ...him to lock them up till Monday. ...eriff has not been wont to be so nice ...ter than his Tammany friends were ...arrested, as witness the imprison... Sam. Bowles, proprietor of the ...field Republican, at the instance of the ...Fisk. It makes all the difference ...world with our Sheriff whether it is ...blican or a Democratic ox which is ...However, if he will be governed ...th by the precedent he has now set, ...all be delighted, and won't grumble ...he did not lock up a lot of Tam...ves on Saturday night. The Dis...torney was very close-mouthed about ...ments, refusing to make public the ...f the persons implicated. The fact ...ertained, however, that the Grand ...brought fresh indictments against Tweed, Connolly, Garvey, Ingersoll, ...edward, on the same old charges, in ...make them sure,—the legality of ...former indictments having been called ... It would seem, if those indict...were illegal, that Tweed has got good ...for proceeding against some ...false imprisonment, for he ...ested and subjected to the indignity ...held in confinement over night ...etropolitan Hotel, and forced to eat ...back duck, and drink Veuve Cliquot. ...the Sheriff has all the warrants is...accordance with the twenty-three ...nts. It has leaked out that, in ad... those I have mentioned, he will ar... Sweeny and his brother James, H. ...J. McBride Davidson, and Hugh ...as soon as he can catch them. It is ...d that Carson, Wilbur, W. H. Cooke, ...Smith, and quite a number of ...employes in the Department of ...Works, are among those indicted. ...riff declines publishing the list, for ...birds will fly away. Among those ...ve run away are Garvey, Woodward, ...J. Sweeny, Wilbor, and Carson. As ...before intimated, I have little confi... any of these prosecutions resulting ...punishment to the Ring thieves. My ...is, that the Democratic Refor...cannot afford to adopt extreme ...and, as they have controlled ...form movement thus far, and re... all the eclat attaching to it, they are ...to rest their case, and now come to ...uestion of those whose robbery of the ...asury has enabled them to run the ...y machine" so long and so suc...

THE NEW BOARD OF AUDIT.

...ew Board of Audit, created by the ...ure last week, for the purpose of ...upon pending claims against the ...d county, organized on Saturday, ...claims are coming in by the million ...The Board consists of Comptroller ...Park Commissioner Stebbins, and ...ssioner of Public Works, Van Nort. ...ims which they will be called upon to ...amount, in the aggregate, to nearly ...000. While many of them are just, ...payment of labor honestly given, ...thers are simply a lot of fraudulent ...put in by the Ring thieves in the ...ary way, but which had not been ...upon when the Comptroller was served ...the injunction which prevented him ...aying anyone. Among these claims ...er $300,000 for advertising in a lot of ...unknown weekly Democratic news..., supposed to represent the Irish ele... in our midst. Ingersoll & Co., the ...furniture-men, have claims filed for $500,000; while Jacobus, Keyser, Mar... and other well-known Ring favorites ...laims for proportionate amounts. The ...York Printing Company (Tweed, Wil... & Carson) have claims for printing and ...ery amounting to over $...00,000. As ...is somewhat embarrassed just now, ...arson and Wilbour have run away, ...ims are not likely to be pressed for ...the present. The same may be said ...ersoll, Garvey, Keyser, and others; ...accounts which have been paid having ...trouble upon their heads, they are ...ly to prosecute vigorously for the ...of those pending, particularly as it ...puzzle them to show "service ren... Under the old order of things, ...would have ordered the bills paid ...question; but the new Board of ...will require some evidence that the ...was done. A part of the $10,000,000 ...consists of judgments against the ...which the Corporation Attorney al... to be taken by default. If there is ...sible way by which these can be re..., a very large sum will be saved.

THE JUMEL CASE.

...suit brought by George Washington ..., the alleged illegitimate son of Mad... Jumel, to recover the estate, valued at ...$5,000,000 and $6,000,000 left by her, ...which I wrote you last week, drags its ...length along in our Courts. The testi... thus far taken goes to show that Bow... was recognized by Madame Junel as her ...and, if he establishes this to the satis... of the Court, he must, of course, be ...in possession of the estate, under the ...of this State, which, in the ...of other heirs, permits il...ate children to inherit. But ...other side has not been heard yet, ...Charles O'Conor is condent of defeat... ...claim, as he has the claims of the ...ews and nieces of the old lady. The ...watched with great interest by all...

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

...deeper the investigations go into the ...of the suspended Savings Banks, the ...ter is the amount of corruption discov... to have existed among the officers. The ...ling Green Bank, of which that noto... Tammany Hall Republican, "Hank" ..., was President, is shown to have ...d many thousands of dollars—the hard ...ngs of its depositors—without any security ...ever. Over $100,000 is charged against ...which are discovered to be fictitious, ...money going, as is believed, into the ...ts of the President, and Walter Roche, ...Secretary, and Tweed's friend. The ...whole management is shown to have ...simply a plan to swindle the commu... and the depositors will not ...ly realize 50 cents on the ... The Market Bank is shown ...have been conducted in a similar ...although the officers were not men ...political notoriety. In this instance, ...have made a scapegoat of Conklin, the ..., who is charged with having used ...oney of the bank for private specula... He has absconded, which, for a time, ...to this report; but investigations ...seem to show that he was but the tool ...more designing knaves, loaning the money ...bank to such persons as were desig..., with or without security as circum... required. A half-dozen other Sav... Banks have suspended during the win... and the grossest mismanagement on the ...of the officers of all of them is discovered. ...idence in all such institutions is de...ed,—the result being that those upon ...no "run" has been made are not do...business enough to pay the salaries of ...officers. The Legislature will be called ...to effect such reform in the Savings ...system as will give the depositors ...security for their money, and prevent ...principled men perpetrating such bare... robberies as have been committed in ...name of these institutions.

A WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

Mrs. King, the lady who travelled for a ...or more in China and Japan, alone, for ...purpose of studying the manners and ...oms of the natives, and whose adven... was so much talked about in the ...papers on her return, has just organized "Woman's Tea Company,"—not a company ...talking scandal over a cup of tea, but for ...importation and sale of that article in ...country. She is possessed of considera... means, unlimited energy, and the great... amount of faith in her scheme. Madame ..., well known as a dispenser of ...fashions, and a writer and publisher ..., has been selected as President ...Company. It is intended to establish ...houses in all the principal towns and ...in the Union, and to employ as agents ...but women. It is estimated that they ...thus afford employment to several thou... of their own sex. The scheme met ...substantial encouragement from the ..., and now the Company has got started ...the city, and is gradually building up a ...business. Tea put up by them in pack... bearing their advertisement and a por... of Madame Demorest, is now frequently ...with. Among other things promised is ...better quality of tea, the experience of Mrs. ...in the tea-producing country enabling ...to purchase judiciously. There are, ...probably, no people save the rivals in the ...business but will wish all success to the new ...enterprise.

THE SEASON OF CRIME.

We have not had a real good nor interest... murder in a week. To be sure, there ...been several fatal bar-room brawls, and a drunken brute beat out his wife's brains with a club a day or two since; but these are common-place events, and in no wise interesting. After the murder of Panormo by highwaymen, in Brooklyn, the assassination of Fisk, the shooting of Watson by his mistress, and the killing of young Hepuer by his father, the public like their murders highly spiced. Of such we have had none for a week. Of burglaries, robberies, shooting and stabbing affrays, we have had our fill,—more than enough to show us that crime is rampant in our midst, and that neither life nor property is safe from bold and reckless villians. A day or two since, a young lady got into a car at Fulton Ferry to ride to the suburbs. A ruffian soon afterward entered, and, there being no one else in the car, he seated himself opposite, and, showing a revolver, demanded her money. The lady screamed to the conductor, but he was on the front platform, talking to the driver, and declined to pay attention. The ruffian still demanded money, when the young lady suddenly opened the car door and sprang to the ground, receiving a severe fall in consequence. Some gentlemen came to her assistance; but the driver of the car whipped up his horses and disappeared, with the would-be robber, as rapidly as possible. There is no doubt the robber, the conductor, and the driver were in collusion. It has been proven in New York that conductors have been in collusion with pickpockets, assisting them in their robberies, and not unfrequently aiding in assaults upon passengers. Our police force seems wholly incompetent either to prevent this lawlessness or capture the offenders. As for the detectives, they are worse than useless, for they not only do not detect criminals, but actually "cover their tracks." As an instance: A couple of weeks since, "Dutch" Heinreich and his "pal" stole over $30,000 worth of bonds from a broker's office. Complaint was made to the detectives; but, notwithstanding the fact that he was seen in company with the officers on several occasions, he was not arrested until the broker himself hunted him down. This Heinrich has been, for several years, one of the boldest bond robbers in the city, has been captured several times, but, through the kind offices of the detectives, has managed to compromise every time, and to escape punishment. He has been a very successful thief, and able to pay the detectives liberally. But what can be expected of a police force whose chief has a safe sent to his home for his private use, and sends the bill to the city for payment. There is no confidence whatever in the police force of the city, and, unless the Legislature gives us a new organization, it will be no wonder if citizens take the matter in their own hands.

THE AMERICUS CLUB.

The Americus Club, otherwise the Ring Club, which was supposed to have been wiped out of existence by the Reform movement, again shows signs of life. Out of respect to public opinion, the Americus, this winter, omitted its annual "Tiger" ball, and its other festivities,—the only time the Ring was ever known to make any sacrifice to public opinion. The creditors of the Club, who held some $70,000 worth of bills against it, threatened to sell out the palatial Club-house at Indian Bay; but matters have been compromised, and the members have agreed to raise the required amount by contribution. But one thing, that was hardly expected, has just occurred, in connection with the Americus. This is the selection of "Boss" Tweed as President for another year. It was believed that enough Democrats had become disgusted with Tweed to keep him out; but, when the members came to cast about for a President, they were not able to agree upon anyone. So, around came a Committee to the "Boss," a day or two ago, and tendered him the position, and, much to the surprise of the few decent members, he accepted. As the Reformers are not yet sure of weeding out Tammany Hall through the medium of the Legislature, there is a fair prospect that another winter will see the Sachems in full feather again, and the well-known "Tiger" again on the rampage.

MARK TWAIN ON GENERAL CASS.

A good story is being told of Mark Twain, which has not yet got into print. In the private office of Osgood & Co., the Boston publishers, there are several statuttes of distinguished persons, among them is one of Tasso. By an accident, the final "O" in the name attached to the statutte has become obliterated, while all the letters are old English. Thus the "T" resembles very much the letter "C." Mark visited Osgood's one day, and, on leaving, left a card attached to Tasso, on which he had written:

This ain't my idea of Cass!

MARK TWAIN.

Mark is acknowledged to be a weighty humorist, and, possibly he is a good critic; but he ought to be a little more careful where he slings his criticisms, and not throw them off in such a reckless manner. However, that is the style of modern critics.

Talking of Osgood & Co., that firm is preparing a hand-book and guide for Boston, in anticipation of Gilmore's International Jubilee. As there does not appear to be any way to suppress Gilmore and his Jubilees, Bostonians are striving to turn them to advantage in some way; why not Osgood as well as another? For my part, I don't know any city that actually needs a guide-book and a good supply of guides so much as Boston.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee, in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has accumulated a mass of testimony relating to the manner in which the Custom-House is conducted, which, if printed, as is proposed, will exhaust the Congressional appropriation for that purpose. The testimony has established these facts, which were well known before, viz.: That the General Order business is a swindle on the merchants; that Inspectors are bribed by the merchants to keep goods out of the General Order stores, and are bribed by proprietors of the stores to hurry goods into the stores; that packages of goods are sometimes robbed while in the hands of Government officers; that Inspectors pass baggage belonging to passengers on steamships, when such baggage contains dutiable articles, for a consideration. This latter fact is shown to be the rule rather than the exception, and no means are suggested by which it can be stopped.

BALLET-GIRLS.

The managers of the Grand Opera House propose, soon, to bring out "Lalla Rookh" as a grand spectacle; and, to enable them to do this in the most approved style, advertised for a few ballet-girls. Next day, over 600 girls applied for the places. Most of these were young, from 15 to 20 years of age, and some of them had never appeared in public. This is an indication of the number of persons out of employment in this city this winter. The breaking down of the Ring, and the failure of so many Savings Banks, have reduced hundreds to absolute want who have heretofore been able to support themselves comfortably. Business-stagnation is the order of the day. Your Great Conflagration could scarcely have brought greater suffering upon your laboring classes than have the causes I have named brought upon ours. There is no prospect of relief for them till the warm weather comes, and business resumes with the opening of navigation. HAROLD.

THE LAST OF HILDEBRAND.

An Unquestionably Insane Outlaw Hung by a Mob in Missouri.

From the Detroit Tribune, Feb. 7.

Charles Hildebrand, once a noted horse-thief, was hung by a mob, on Friday night last, at Hancock Station, in Pulaski County, Mo., on suspicion of being one of a gang of thieves who had been operating along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. He was about 30 years of age. His mother lives a short distance from Dearborn, in this State.

For one of his years he had a bad reputation, arising, however, considerably from his practice of relating many terrible stories concerning himself, which, undoubtedly, had their origin only in his imagination. About five years since he stole a horse and buggy at Milwaukee, and subsequently he was traced to his mother's house by Superintendent Borgman and Detective Stadler, and was arrested by the latter and taken back to Milwaukee, where he was convicted and sent to prison for several years.

Soon after being released he returned to his home. Last summer he came to this city and soon got into trouble. He called at the jewelry establishment of M. S. Smith & Co., and informed them that a plan had been set on foot to rob their store, and he offered, in consideration of a sum of money being paid him, to give information that would secure the robbers. As requested, he "called again," and was turned over into the custody of Captain Rogers, and an effort was made to send him to prison as a vagrant, but he proved too "wise," and the authorities were reluctantly compelled to release him.

He, however, offered to leave the city on condition that he should be released, and he went. A week or so ago he turned up in St. Joseph, Mo., where he was incarcerated in the calaboose. On the day of his release he visited the editorial rooms of the *Herald* of that city and gave one of the reporters a highly-colored narrative of his career of crime, which was in substance the same that he gave to one of the newspapers here. He announced, as he did here, that he intended to reform, but the mob read his "biography," and concluded that his pretended reformation was a sham, and took his life as before stated. That he was insane there is hardly room for doubt. While here his actions were more those of an escaped lunatic than anything else.

More Honors to Franklin.

The Philadelphians are constructing a gorgeous stained glass window to perpetuate the memory of Benjamin Franklin. This is to be placed in the College at Philadelphia, of which Franklin was the founder. The cost is defrayed by the alumni of the college. The window will be divided into three compartments, in which it is proposed to put a portrait of Franklin; the coat-of-arms of William Penn, who granted the first charter to the college in 1775, and of the State of Pennsylvania, which granted the present charter in 1791. The lower portion of the window is divided by mullions into five panels. On the center panel will be inscribed, "*Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis*," and underneath a civic crown. On the panels on one side of the centre will be placed pictures of the Old Academy in Fourth street, of the printing press used by Dr. Franklin in London, and of the first discovery of electricity. On the other side, a picture of the present University, of the latest improvements in the printing press, and of the newest telegraphic machine.

—Omaha has received a public library from James M. Pattee, one of the earliest pre-emptors in Nebraska.

LONDON.

Lions in the Path of the Gladstone Government.

Mr. Forster Aiming at the British Premiership.

A State Parade Over the Prince of Wales' Recovery.

The Operations of Albert Grant, the Head of the English "Ring."

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

PROSPECTS OF THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

The Gladstone Government sees many lions in its path. There is a monster one which is now roaring terribly at Manchester to-day, and which, to the vulgar eye, seems the most dangerous of them all. Listen to one of the wily officials of the party, however, and you hear that the wrath of the Nonconformists is a manageable thing. Repeatedly have the Dissenters declared that they would withdraw their support from the Whigs if their interests were so studiously disregarded; but, when the moment for action arrived, a few soft words, a score or two of invitations to Ministerial banquets, and, above all, the fear of "those arch-enemies, the Tories," have kept the Independents and Baptists safe in the fold. Perhaps I am wrong, but I believe that that time is over. The Nonconformists feel their power. They know that, without them, the Liberal party is nothing. Nine-tenths of the clergy of the Church of England are Conservatives, and most of the laity who are allied in any way to the Establishment. Why are the Dissenters to be used merely as voters?

The quarrel, in a word, is this: Mr. W. E. Forster—who just now is under a glamour from the attention paid him by the Queen and her daughters, and by the Bishops—persists in the part of his education scheme which allows the education rates paid by all the inhabitants to be devoted to the support of "denominational schools." Now, when it is remembered that the Church is established; that it includes the aristocracy and landed proprietors; that it is heavily endowed,—it will be easily supposed that the majority of schools in existence are Church schools. The Rector and the Squire are paramount. The Church Catechism is the idol which the children are taught to worship. So that, in numbers of towns, the rates paid by the majority—the Dissenters—will be exclusively devoted to the Church. This angers the Dissenters, who call out for secular education. The Conference, sitting to-day and to-morrow at Manchester, will render a persistence in Dr. Forster's crotchet impossible.

MR. FORSTER AND MR. BRIGHT.

Are you aware that Mr. Forster is regarded as Mr. Gladstone's successor? The Quaker-bred member for Bradford has his eye on the Premiership of England. Some of Mr. Bright's friends affirm that Mr. Bright is ready to re-enter the Cabinet, but I believe they are mistaken. Even if his health permitted it, he differs widely from the Ministry upon one or two topics of gravity. He could not defend the carelessness which has characterized the management of the navy and has already sacrificed some 400 lives. He would, indeed, have departed from the ideal of former days, had he attempted to sanction the job which made the late Attorney General a Judge for two days, in order to evade the law which decreed that only Judges should be appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Does he sympathize with the cold-hearted Mr. Lowe, who, rather than that the London poor should get an hour's ramble in Epping Forest, would sell every acre to a Jewish speculator? Mr. Bright is better out of the Cabinet than in it.

I look to see votes of censure upon the Administration passed very easily in the Lords; but a vigorous whip may save them in the other House, which is all they care much about.

LOYAL OVERMUCH.

The advisers of the Queen act foolishly in pushing to an extreme the feeling of loyalty to the Prince of Wales. When he was thought to be dying, the community pitied him, and many things were said and done which now look very absurd. The Government should let well alone. The Prince is getting round, and, if the English rulers were prudent, they would be thankful for what took place a month or two ago, and quietly claim it as a monarchical demonstration. But the Archbishops and Bishops, the Princesses and Princes, and their toadies generally, think a good deal more capital is to be got out of the matter yet, and so we are to have a State procession to St. Paul's Cathedral—a solemn thanksgiving amidst all the parade that Parliament, the Church, and the Army can give. It is a mistake, as events will show.

THE ENGLISH "RING."

New companies pour in from day to day. American sharpness combines with English cunning in several of the undertakings. I know not how many mines on your continent are offered to the fortunate British public. It is so generous of you! Only think of the nobleness which leads our American cousins to pass over their own brethren and to come here that they may give the gold and the silver to Englishmen!

Sitting in a room in a shaded court in the heart of the City of London, is the gentleman who spins most of these fine webs. I have often mentioned him. Mr. Albert Grant deserves to enjoy in the States a similar fame to that which is possessed in England by Mr. Tweed or Mr. Gould. This week a financial journal ventures upon a memoir of the hero. The sketch leaves out his humble experiences and begins with him when he commenced as "financial agent." One of the first of his achievements was the construction of a "Mercantile Discount Company." Here he took care to have himself placed in the articles of association as Managing Director, at a salary of £2,000 a year and certain commissions, with an additional clause that, in the event of the concern coming to grief, or being discontinued from any cause, the worthy manager should, for his want of success, be consoled with a large compensation. After a brief career the affair went to wreck; but Mr. Grant (then Gottheimer) exacted his pound of flesh, for which, with the other liabilities incurred under his management, the luckless shareholders were unmercifully followed up. He then returned to Lombard street, and to his dealings with railway contractors who wanted to get paper floated. About this time, an operator projected the English Credit Foncier, of which, notwithstanding the previous failure of the Mercantile Discount, Mr. Grant contrived to obtain the managership. It was then that he deemed it expedient to change his name to Grant, in consequence of having some years before gone through the Bankruptcy Court with a wine-merchant. His remuneration was, to a certain extent, dependent upon the amount of dividend declared from time to time, and, in logical consistency, the dividends *were* portentous,—whilst they lasted,—with what result is painfully known to those who, having bought at premium prices on the basis of 20, 30, 40 per cent, have only lately, after a prolonged interval of *nil*, been fortunate enough to taste a modest, though precarious 6 per cent,—not, however, upon their investment, but upon the par price. Here Mr. Grant enjoyed a new and wide field for the exercise of his peculiar powers. Financing for speculations of varied hues—but mostly "large" and mostly foreign—was carried on impetuously. Profits were declared upon a scale grand enough to overwhelm the criticisms of the most critical shareholders, to dazzle outsiders, and make Directorial and Managerial commissions put mere fees and salaries to shame. Amongst the offshoots was the Milan Improvements Company, now winding up in Chancery,—after earning for Mr. Grant the title of nobility with which some of his friends are in the habit of constantly daubing him. Then there was the Marseilles Land Company,—that monstrous speculation as an eminent Equity Judge has termed it. Of Mr. Grant's proceedings in connection with this project, strange things are told. One salient fact is, that land bought by or for another and himself, whilst Manager of the Credit Foncier, was sold to its creature and offshoot, the Marseilles Company, for some hundreds of thousands. By this transaction (says the *Stock Exchange Review*) he pocketed an incredible sum, of which, when the Company was winding-up in Chancery, the liquidator compelled him to disgorge many thousands, and was pressing him for further restitution out of the immense amount which he had so improperly appropriated, when (after nominally divesting himself of a large amount of property) he made an affidavit that he was not worth £500. He swore he was not worth £500, and, almost immediately afterwards, sold an estate (Cowper's Hill) for £70,000, and occupied one of the finest mansions in the region of Tyburnia, in which, by-the-by, he still continues to live. Mr. Grant's retirement was about coequal with the length of the great stagnation era. When enterprise once more awoke, his own awakening promptly followed. One usual result with his schemes is, that shares, having been brought to and kept at a premium whilst in hand, drop to a discount as soon as the public get them. One "Emma" Mine, for which General Schenck became so improperly responsible, is really a scheme of Mr. Grant's. Till the capital was got rid of, and the premiums secured, he had the supreme control and management of the concern. In this case, as in others, the shares fell as soon as there was no private object for bolstering them up, and the shareholders have already lost *at least* that large proportion of their capital which they paid in the shape of premiums. No sooner are the "Emma" and its fortunes or misfortunes got rid of with unheard-of gain to himself, no sooner has he "whistled them down the wind,"—than he is again (says the *Stock Exchange Review*) immersed in manipulating other speculations,—again busy at his work of floating shares, and securing a golden return for himself.

A NEW LECTURER.

Mr. Edmund Yates proposes, I am told, very shortly to visit the United States, and to deliver some lectures. He inherits the dramatic powers of his father, and tells a story, or personifies a character, with singular humor. Some years ago, he commenced an entertainment in the hall which was used by his friend, Albert Smith, but I imagine that he found the work incompatible with his duties in the Post Office, where he holds a lucrative berth. In this entertainment, Mr. Yates was as amusing, I used to think, as Albert Smith. Mr. Yates was a great favorite with Charles Dickens, and the Garrick Club episode, in which Mr. Dickens espoused the cause of his friend as against Mr. Thackeray, will not be forgotten.

SHALL WOMEN PREACH?

The Presbytery of Brooklyn Seriously Discussing the Question—Dr. Cuyler Defending Himself and Miss Smiley.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 6.

The staid Presbyterians of Brooklyn were stirred yesterday as they never had been before by a genuine "sensation." They were shaken from hats to boots as by an earthquake. It was in a sense an ecclesiastical earthquake, and it was caused, as usual, by a woman. Every great movement, from the creation and fall of man to his restoration and exaltation, has had a woman some way mixed up with it, and in this case Miss Sarah F. Smiley, a godly and good-looking Quakeress, is the innocent cause of the trouble. It will be remembered that a short time ago this pious lady preached a sermon, acknowledged to be of great power and pathos, thoroughly Scriptural and logical, to the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. She performed this service, too, by request of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and the session of his Church, consisting of twelve or more elders and officers. The Revs. F. L. Patton and William McClellan, Presbyters, and Messrs. Chamberlain and Woodhull, Elders, took exception,—not to the doctrines promulgated nor to the time and place of the service, but to the fact that the truth was proclaimed by a woman. "Our craft is in danger," said these good men, and straightway a special session of the Presbytery was called to inquire "what action, if any, was necessary to be taken" in the case. Yesterday was the time appointed, and the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, was the place indicated. The facts had been pretty widely circulated, and at the appointed hour yesterday morning the little chapel attached to the church was thronged with a curious and interested multitude, composed very largely of ladies, to hear the discussions and to witness the final decision of a grave ministerial body upon this grave question. The Rev. Joseph M. Green acted as Moderator, and Rev. Charles M. Pomeroy as Clerk. The religious services with which the Convention opened having been concluded, the call under which the Presbytery had assembled was read, and Mr. McClellan, one of the complainants, moved that Dr. Cuyler be requested to make his statement or defence.

Rev. Spear most emphatically objected to this mode of procedure. The prosecution should first make out their case, and then the defendant could respond. Mr. McClellan being called upon then recited the facts of the preaching at a certain date by Miss Smiley in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The service was advertised, and Dr. Cuyler had admitted it in the pastor's meeting. This was proof enough; but it was also proved by public notoriety. The signers of the call did not want to show bad feeling toward the church or Dr. Cuyler. He believed that the Lafayette Avenue Church had answered in the affirmative that Presbyterians should affiliate with Friends; also, in the affirmative that licensure and ordinations should be dispensed with in inviting Quakers to preach. The speaker also contended that the case modified and changed the usage and custom of the Church, and the Presbytery should take immediate action upon it. Mr. Patton disclaimed any intention of the movers to put Dr. Cuyler on trial. They had simply to deal with facts that are opposed to the Word of God and the merits of the case he thought were not under consideration now, though they might come up hereafter.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler was then invited to respond to the informal charges made by these brethren. He did so in a very able paper, which he read, traversing the Scriptural prohibition to women preachers, the usage of the Presbyterian Church, whose constitution and discipline are silent on the subject, and the general principles involved in this special case. He had been 26 years a minister without an indictment, he said, and he hoped to have lived and died without one. Though he was not actually on trial, his action in admitting a woman to preach was. He was not called on to answer about ordaining the women to the full functions of the ministry. He was also opposed to women voting and to loose love and easy divorce [slight applause, which was suppressed by the Moderator]. Dr. Cuyler continued to recite how in early life he had been brought into intimate association with the Society of Friends, and how he had attended their meetings in Brooklyn, had met Miss Smiley there and was charmed with her preaching. He considered her "a sound, sweet, convincing preacher." His invitation to Miss Smiley to preach for him was in return for a similar invitation from the Friends to him to preach for them. She took no text, but talked about the vision of Jacob. He recognized her as a minister to her own denomination and as a richly endowed woman. He made this recognition conscientiously, and was willing to take it up to the judgment. He wanted to know: 1. Was the act prohibited by the book of Church Government? He contended that it neither permitted nor prohibited woman preaching. 2. Was the act against the Bible? Was it against the Word of God for woman to speak in mixed assembly of both sexes? The Doctor then went over the details of the few instances recorded in the Bible of women preaching or prophesying, either under the Old or New Testament dispensation. He contended that Paul's prohibition to women talking in church was a very different thing, and that it was next to impossible to draw a line in the Bible about woman's functions in the Church. He defended his action as being on a par with that of the Methodists and Baptists and others, both in Great Britain and Brooklyn, in allowing the lady to preach in their pulpits. If women preaching was a sin against the Holy Ghost, why, he asked, had the Holy Ghost blessed her efforts? He maintained that whether women preaching was advisable or not depended on circumstances. He regarded it as a non-essential matter and not subject to discipline. He admitted that it was not ordinary Presbyterian usage for a woman to take part in public worship. He was not in favor of a change of the usage, but there was no danger of the usage changing. Dr Cuyler wound up with a warm eulogy on his Church, which he referred to as one that for nine years had filled Brooklyn with sound denominational doctrine; as one that had clustered at its altars more converts than any other Presbyterian Church had gathered; as one whose pulpit had preached a loyalty that lasted longer than the flag from its steeple, which the wind had blown to tatters; as one hated by the dramshops of this city, which dramshops would rejoice if one word of censure was passed before this society.

Ex-Mayor Lambert, an elder of Dr. Cuyler's Church, and co-delegate to the Presbytery, defending the action of his pastor and church session, and said he was not a novice in Presbyterianism. He had been an officer in the church before some of the singers to the call had learned their letters, and he was more accustomed to go to the Bible for his views than elsewhere. He wished the Presbytery had heard Miss Smiley for themselves. He cried under her preaching. The church stood by Dr. Cuyler, and did not want to muzzle him in any way.

A discussion took place between Drs. Butler, Spear, Van Dyke and Mr. Patton in regard to the appointment of a Committe to draft a minute about the subject. Dr. Spear thought the matter was too insignicant to be dignified by the appointment of a Committee or the drafting of a minute, but his compeers thought differently, and Rev. Drs. Butler, Duryea, Brown, Wells, Seaver, and Elders Stebbins and Foster, were appointed such Committee, and while they were deliberating the Presbytery took a recess until three p. m.

Upon reassembling the Moderator called for the report of the Committee, which was presented by Rev. Dr. Butler. It is as follows:

In view of the preaching upon the Sabbath, and after public notice, of a woman in the pulpit of one of the churches, the Presbytery, while recognizing the kindly spirit and motive which evidently prompted the invitation, as an exceptional act, yet feels constrained to express its judgment that the preaching of women in the churches is contrary to the Word of God (I. Cor. xiv., 34, 35; I. Tim. ii., 12) and opposed to the principles and usage of the Presbyterian Church. In view of the fact that there has been no formal deliverance of the assembled Church upon this matter; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and report a proper overture to the next General Assembly.

Dr. Butler explained the feelings of the Committee toward Dr. Cuyler and his Church, which compelled them to present such a paper. They did not want to condemn either, and yet they could not dismiss the subject in silence. It was too grave to be so disposed of.

Dr. Spear, sharp as a needle, objected to the paper. It presented two difficulties. It professed to do a thing, but tries to dodge it. It is chargeable with self-stultification. It stands kindly toward Dr. Cuyler, but condemns his act. This comes from pronouncing on a principle which leaves out the case. The Doctor read the call for the special session, and showed that the Presbytery had no right to pass upon the general principle of women preaching than upon any other question. It was no more germane to this case for which they had assembled than was the planet Jupiter. He read from Chapter 10, last Section, to show the powers of Presbytery under this call, and insisted that they could not travel one inch out of the way from the special case before them. They might do one of three things,—either approve or censure the act complained of, or dismiss the case at once. And this latter notion he strongly recommended. They cannot condemn women preaching, for that question is not before them, and to call upon the General Assembly to give a deliverance upon it is very wide of the mark. The paper stultifies itself, and puts the Presbytery in direct hostility to the Presbyterian Church. He therefore opposed it.

Rev. Mr. Patton thought it was a question of great moment, and was worthy of the notice of the Presbytery as it had been of the Word of God. The two questions that come before this body were, is it competent to investigate the case? and has it the ability and energy to condemn? In reply to Dr. Cuyler's queries whether there was anything in the constitution of the Presbyterian Church prohibiting women preaching, Mr. Patton said there was nothing in it to prevent him having mass said in his church; from having a Universalist proclaim his doctrines therein; or he might get a precocious little boy into his pulpit or do many other eccentric and sensational things which are not prohibited. But that would not release him from trial and censure. He tried to prove from the Bible and the usages of Presbyterianism that Dr. Cuyler had offended against God and the Church. The Bible insists that woman must keep silence in the Church however much she may want to speak. [Laughter.] The weight of Paul's argument rests, not upon the woman's piety or her oratorical ability, but upon the relation of the sexes, which has not been materially changed since the creation. His final appeal should be to the Word of God. Dr. Cuyler's appeal to human consciousness Mr. Patton declared to be incipient rationalism, and as part of the argument that if Christ was now on earth He would not repeat the miracle of Cana of Galilee, nor would he condemn this act. He (Mr. Patton) insisted that Presbytery ought to give some expression upon this subject.

Elder Freeman, of the Memorial Church, read the Committee's paper substituting the crime of theft for that of preaching, to show the utter absurdity of the wording of the document, of which he also disapproved.

Mr. Van Dyke spoke in regard to the jurisdiction of the Presbytery over the question. Nobody was on trial, and yet they are asked to pass judicially upon a case not properly before them. The session, and not the pastor, of Lafayette Avenue Church, is the party that should be tried; and charges can be made against either, upon two grounds,—crime and heresy,—neither of which are alleged here. He eulogized Dr. Cuyler's able and eloquent defence, but considered some of its arguments very weak. The act complained of is not an isolated case. It links itself to three things: Sensationalism in the pulpits, which has made Brooklyn churches a reproach throughout the world; to the suffrage and woman's rights movement, which seeks to overturn the social order, and to that broad Church movement which seeks to overthrow all Christian forms. He then went into the merits of the case, and contended that this act of preaching was contrary to the Bible and Presbyterian usage, because Miss Smiley was unbaptized, and therefore not a member of a Christian Church; not ordained, and therefore not a minister, and being a woman she is prohibited by that fact. These points he elaborated and substantiated by numerous citations, Biblical and disciplinary. If Dr. Cuyler could show that Miss Smiley was inspired, as was Isaiah or Jeremiah or Paul, his (Van Dyke's) pulpit should be open to her, but not otherwise.

Dr. Spear jumped up again to defend his previous remarks, and to expose the fallacies of Messrs. Van Dyke and Patton. As they condemned him and Dr. Cuyler for doing what they believe the Bible allows, he denied their right to quote that Book against him. If the Presbytery censured, they are bound to give their reasons and their authority for so doing. He, therefore, moved to lay the paper on the table for the purpose of taking up a substitute which he offered, as follows:

The Presbytery having considered the particular question specified in the call for this meeting do not deem it expedient to take any action upon the subject at the present time.

Dr. Dryer objected to thus choking off debate, and the motion having been withdrawn he went into a history of the discussion of the paper in Committee and the feeling which actuated them in preparing it as it appeared. He wanted either this or a censure passed.

The Rev. Alfred Taylor made a very appropriate, learned, and peaceful speech, showing that the Greek word translated "speak" or "teach," as quoted, meant "babbling" and "wrangling," and not such acts as this Presbytery are called together to condemn. And in the same connection the wearing of gold, pearls and costly array and braiding the hair are condemned, and if they discipline a church for one act they must condemn all, and in so doing they would break up every Church in the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Lee also spoke on the question.

A vote was then taken upon the motion to table the Committee's report, and it was lost,—17 yeas to 19 nays. Dr. Van Dyke then moved to take up the paper by sections, but Elder Lambert moved to take a recess until half-past 7 p. m., for, as his Church session was on trial, he wanted to have something to say on it. An amendment was carried, adjourning the session until 10 o'clock to-day.

A Ghastly Joke.

During the recent small-pox excitement in Indianapolis, an excited individual rushed into a telegraph office, hurriedly wrote a despatch, and handed the same to the able and talented clerk. The message bore the startling intelligence that the sender's wife was down with the small-pox, and closed with the request that his mother-in-law would "come immediately." While making change the telegraph man said:

"My friend, are you not afraid your mother-in-law will take the small-pox?"

Without vouchsafing an immediate reply to the query, the dutiful son-in-law remarked:

"Sir, are you a married man?"

"No, sir, I am not."

"Then, sir, take my word for it, it's all right. Just *bring the old woman along*."

Wooden Nails.

A little matter curiously illustrates the influence of the opening up of the Far East upon the nations of the West. Wooden nails, as everybody knows who has ever knocked a tea-chest to pieces, or carefully examined any piece of Oriental joiner-work, are in common use in China, Japan, and Hindostan; and now, with the increasing intercourse of the United States with the two former countries, the wooden nail is actually, to a certain extent, driving the common iron nail out of use. It seems remarkable, now that machinery has been so perfected as to pour out the metal fastening in unlimited profusion, that this should be the case, but manufacturers in the Eastern States are said to be striking up quite a trade in wooden nails with the Far West.

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The Masters and Wardens of all our city Lodges are particularly requested to seek out and report every such worthy case amongst their respective brethren, so that no delay may arise in furnishing the necessary succor.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, President. JAMES MORISON, Superintendent. HENRY DUVALL, Secretary. WILEY M. EGAN, Treasurer.

Chicago, Feb. 9, 1872.

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Chicago, Feb. 9, 1872.

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WASHINGTON INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. We will buy at a fair cash price adjusted claims on this company. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 509 Wabash-av.

THE HIGHEST PRICES Will be paid for policies in the Teutonia, of Cleveland; Republic and Lumberman's, of Chicago, by BEN. H. SELIGMAN & CO., 111 West Washington st., Rooms 3 and 4.

State, of Chicago. This Company has passed into bankruptcy; parties who desire to realize the full pro rata of the assets now, will be paid by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

GREAT WESTERN, OF CHICAGO. Claims against this Company need attention. Now in the Bankrupt Court. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Insurance Wanted for cash. Adjusted claims in Lamar, People's, Occidental, Pacific, Putnam and Republic Ins Cos. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO, 54 Central Union Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN, WHOLESALE **Liquor Merchants,** 299 & 301 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.

STAR FOUNDRY. 207 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Stool Stands, Bedding and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc. G. M. C. BRACKETT.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1849.) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

PERKINS BROS., *Wholesale Dealers in Gasoline Goods.* Also Petroleum Oil, Burners and Chimneys. PERKINS BROS. 185 South Halsted st.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.* Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

CORNS.

DR. STEPHENS' ALL RIGHT SALVE, FOR CORNS.

The only thing relieves aching Corns. Druggists have it. 25c. per box. Dr. STEPHENS can be found at 121 West Washington-sts, 8 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA. WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS, BELT COURSES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS, WALL COPING, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &C. CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO., Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

SPECTACLES.

[MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 37 West Madison. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES. We have now in stock full lines of Paint, Varnish, Sash, Whitewash, Calsomine, Horse, Shoe, Scrub, Hair, Nail, Tooth, Feather Dusters, etc. Also a full line of Artists' Brushes. We challenge comparison both as to quality and price. Our stock of Notions and Druggists' Sundries is also the most complete in the West. GILLETT, TITUS & CO., Michigan-av., bet. Congress and VanBuren-sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS AT FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

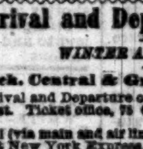
DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of HINRICHS & SONTAG, is dissolved by mutual consent. F. SONTAG and R. STAUDINGER are alone authorized to settle up the affairs of said firm. Jan. 24, 1872. I. HINRICHS, F. SONTAG, R. STAUDINGER. The business of importing China, Glassware and Fancy Goods, will be carried on as heretofore, by the undersigned. F. SONTAG, R. STAUDINGER.

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Curtiss, Mitchell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed) Chas. G. Curtiss, Lyman L. Curtiss, M. E. Mitchell. Jan. 25, 1872.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore carried on between the undersigned in the real estate and agency business is this day dissolved. Mr. George takes the business and will carry on the same at the late place, 389 State-st. HENRY P. GEORGE, HENRY L. HILL. Chicago, Feb. 6, 1872.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	10:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.

On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. Union Depot—West side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‡6:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. ‡On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Daily. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE. COL. J. H. WOOD............Proprietor.

WACHTEL, EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR, WITH THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors. D. DE VIVO...........Business Manager.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Reserved Seats $4 and $3, according to location. General Admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of seats, for either of the three nights commences to-day, (Friday) 9 a. m., at the Globe Theatre, and also at Reed's Temple of Music, 91 Sixteenth-st., in order to accommodate the public of the South Side.

The season will comprise THREE NIGHTS ONLY and a MATINEE, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock,

IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his unrivalled role of MANRICO; Mme. LICHTMAY as Leonora; M'lle DE GEBELE as Azucena; Mr. VIERLING as Count di Luna; Mr. FRANOSCH as Ferrando; Miss SCHMITZ as Inez.

WEDNESDAY—POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. WACHTEL in his original famous character of "Chapelou," which he has sung over one thousand times to invariably overflowing houses. With Miss CANISSA, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

FRIDAY—LES HUGUENOTS. MR. WACHTEL in his grandest role of Raoul; Mme. LICHTMAY as Valentine; with Miss CANISSA, Miss KRAUSE, JOS. HERMANNS, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.

Saturday—GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. "THE COMING WOMAN," And Reformer of the Reformers, **LILLIAN S. EDGARTON,** Will deliver her two great Lectures: MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, MONDAY, Feb. 12, **"Woman is Coming!"** UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TUESDAY, Feb. 13, **"Gossip: Its Cause and Cure."** Reserve your seats early. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. TICKETS FOR THE SOUTH SIDE LECTURE—For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and on the West Side at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st. WEST SIDE LECTURE—West Side Library, 299 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 629 West Lake-st.; and Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCILLE WESTERN Every evening, commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. In active preparation, her entirely new play, entitled THE MENDICANT; or, STRICKEN BLIND. Friday—Benefit of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN. Saturday—Grand East Lynne Matinee. Wednesday—Lady of Lyons and Dead Shot Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. FATHERS and MOTHERS who are asking **"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS?"** Should take them to hear THE GREAT LABOR REFORM LECTURER, **MRS. M. A. LIVERMORE,** TO-NIGHT. Season ticket holders ADMITTED FREE. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. Great success of Emerson's pupil, the celebrated song and dance artist, CINCINNATUS. A Monster Bill of Fun and Whimsicalities. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday—East Lynne in Black.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. **HEAR DU CHAILLU** TO-MORROW NIGHT in his curious and wonderful revelation about **"The Country of the Dwarfs!"** (Discovered by himself). Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Season Tickets NOT admitted. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 479 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. The Great Irish Comedian, **T. G. RIGGS,** In the new sensation drama of **SHIN FANE, or SHAMROCK GREEN.** Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. **Manning's Minstrels!** IN THEIR GREATEST BILL! MATINEE SATURDAY. Monday—McKee & Rogers' great sensation, CIDER. Box Office open from 10 to 3 o'clock.

BAD BOYS AND GIRLS DON'T GET **"Among the Cannibals"** TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, In the Michigan-av. Baptist Church. STAR LECTURE COURSE MATINEE. DU CHAILLU'S lecture. Admission 50 cents.

CHAS. BREYTSPRAAK, Teacher of Piano and Violin, Care of J. Molter's Music Store, 184 Madison-st. Residence, 280 Rumsey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF **ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE,** Consisting of Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Marble-top Washstands, Extension Tables, Lounges, Office Desks, etc., in Rosewood, Oak, and Walnut. GLASSWARE—300 packages assorted Glassware. CARPETS—50 rolls All Wool, Hemp, and Venetian. Also an invoice of Table Cutlery and Plated ware, at auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Boxes Window Glass AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES. (Both carriage and draft), Mules, Harness, Lap Robes, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, &c., every TUESDAY and SATURDAY of each week at 421 State-st. C. BRIGGS. Money advanced on all kinds of goods.

Top and Open Buggies, Democrat Wagons, Basket Phaeton, Business Wagon, Double and Single Harness, at auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS. FRIDAY, FEB. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK, Common, Medium & Fine **FURNITURE,** Consisting of Chamber and Parlor Suits, Desks, Wardrobes, Wall Trees, Side Boards, Book Cases, Ladies' Desks and Work Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Office and Dining Furniture. Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, 1 elegant rosewood Piano, &c. We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, we being their agents, and guarantee goods in style and quality. COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av. Regular Saturday's Sale of Elegant **Household Furniture,** AT AUCTION. Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Bed Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, Oilcloth, Carpets, Mirrors, Sugar Mill. Also an invoice of Shelf Hardware, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY! **THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,** 50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers. SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 124 Wabash-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The south half of Block 87, School Section (known as the Old Bridewell grounds), together with the 75 feet lying north of the same, being about 373 feet front, northwest corner of Polk-st., and running back to the river. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, Feb. 19, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. Terms, canal time, with interest at 7 per cent. GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller. Chicago, Jan. 24, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elevators. I would like to put up and operate an Elevator, as recompense for the rent of all or a portion of a floor in some good building. Address A B, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

Bill Passed in the Senate to Restore Court Records in the Chicago District.

Passage of the Educational Fund Bill in the House.

Synopsis of the Bill as It Goes to the Senate.

Substance of Boutwell's Bill for Aiding the Maritime Interests of the United States.

The Ways and Means Committee Formally Consider the Tariff and Revenue Questions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THOSE CIGARS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In regard to the charge that six packages of cigars addressed to the President and Secretaries Fish and Robeson had been smuggled at Key West, the agents of the steamship line publish the following statement: "The facts are that several packages did arrive by the Liberty addressed to each of the gentlemen named. The packages were regularly and duly manifested, and, on the arrival of the vessel, entered at the Custom House, examined and appraised by the regularly constituted officer, and the duties paid. None of the packages contained cigars, but, on the contrary, consisted of guava jelly and conserves."

THE CASE OF SENATOR CLAYTON

is still regarded as one that will call for vigorous action on the part of the Senate. A few days since, when the evidence began to look bad for Clayton, a sudden movement was made to keep the testimony secret, and since that, a highly-colored statement in favor of Clayton has been given out to those who would print it, and to-night Clayton's friends are around requesting paragraphs to be telegraphed designed further to break the force of the investigation.

SENATOR GARRETT DAVIS

has been easier to-day, and strong hopes have been entertained for him, though he still continues very weak, indeed.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENTS.

District Attorney Fisher has addressed a letter to the President, reciting his bringing the case of the recusant correspondents before the Criminal Court, and the quashing of the indictment for want of jurisdiction, and that he is now ready to bring the case before the Police Court upon information, but that it is necessary for some one one having knowledge that the offence was committed to appear before him and swear to information. He, therefore, asks instructions from the Senate, and says he will await the appearance of some one to make the necessary oath.

TARIFF AND REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day tried to agree upon the course they would pursue upon the Revenue and Tariff bill, but came to no formal conclusion. The revenue reformers and Democratic members are anxious to open the whole question in the House. There is a strong feeling in the Committee in favor of reporting a short bill relating chiefly to whiskey and tobacco. Those who desire a full decision of the whole subject are not very particular as to the shape in which the Committee report, since a general bill can be moved as a substitute to any revenue bill presented, and one of the members of the Committee has the Schenck bill of the last session, revised and corrected to date, ready to offer in this way to the first bill submitted.

[To the Associated Press.]

BILL TO AID THE MARITIME INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The bill presented by Secretary Boutwell before the House Committee on Commerce, to-day, as his means for aiding the maritime interests of the United States, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a bounty of not more than $10 per ton to be paid each year, for a period of five years, for the construction in the United States of iron steamships of not less than 1,000 tons each, the bounties to be paid not exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, nor for more than 100,000 tons in any one year; the said vessels to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade. The Secretary shall give public notice that proposals will be received for the construction of 50,000 tons upon the Atlantic coast, 25,000 tons upon the great lakes and Mississippi River, and 25,000 tons upon the Pacific Coast. The vessels shall be first-class, and be constructed after such models and specifications as shall have been first approved by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department, and the Government may at any time purchase or charter said vessels or require them to carry the mails between the United States and any foreign country, and payment shall be made therefor of any such sums as shall be ascertained and determined by five disinterested persons, three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and two by the owner or owners of any vessel that may be so taken or employed; and the Secretary of the Navy may detail an officer of the navy, not above the rank of Lieutenant, to serve as second officer or as officer of inferior position, on board any vessel that may be built under authority of the first section of this act, and upon the request of the owner of any such vessel he may detail an officer of the navy to serve as commanding officer if consistent with the public interests.

There shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon any first-class sailing vessel of not less than 400 tons burden hereafter launched and finished, and to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, in the sum of $6 for each and every ton of registered tonnage of such vessel. There shall be allowed and paid under such regulation as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon every first-class sailing vessel of not less than 200 tons burden hereafter launched and finished and authorized to engage not more than three months in any one calendar year in the coasting trade of the United States, the sum of $6 for each ton of registered tonnage of any such vessel. If the owner of any vessel on which bounty shall have been paid shall desire to have such vessel enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, such authority may be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury upon repayment of the amount originally paid by the Government after making a deduction of 10 per cent for each year that such vessel may have been in the service: provided, that at least 50 per cent of the amount originally paid shall be refunded to the Government.

For the period of five years there shall be allowed and paid to the owner or owners of any vessel engaged in the cod or mackerel fishery upon the Atlantic Ocean or its coast, the sum of $6 per ton of registered tonnage of such vessel, provided that no payment shall be made on account of any vessel that has not been so employed for at least four months of the calendar year.

Vessels of the United States, employed in the fisheries, may purchase ship stores, supplies and outfit, not including articles for the repair or running of such vessels, in bond, and without payment of duties under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell supported the bill in a speech of nearly an hour's duration. He was followed by Secretary Robeson, who confirmed the statements of Mr. Boutwell in regard to the great importance of the merchant marine as a means of naval defence in time of war, especially for the purpose of engaging as privateers.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had a close conference on the subject of spirits and tobacco. Although they have not positively come to a conclusion, there is a probability that they will agree on a uniform tax of 24 cents on tobacco, and so amend the law as to consolidate the stamps of distillers, and make a provision to remove the present obstructions, so as to facilitate the exportation of spirits, in accordance with the petition of manufacturers in Illinois, Ohio, and other States.

THE EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Education bill as it passed the House to-day:

Section 1 provides that the net proceeds of public lands shall be forever set apart for the education of the people; nothing in the act to limit the power of Congress over public lands to interfere with the granting of county lands, nor with the Homestead act.

Section 2 provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each year the net cash proceeds of sales of public lands.

Section 3 provides the manner in which the funds shall be invested.

Section 4 provides for the apportionment of the fund to the various States and Territories for the first ten years, the distribution to be made according to the ratio of illiteracy in the respective population.

Section 5 provides when and under what circumstances the first distribution shall be made.

Section 6 provides that a certain portion of the fund received be expended at the discretion of the Legislature for the instruction of teachers for common schools.

Section 7 states the conditions under which each State and Territory will be entitled to receive its share at every apportionment after the first year.

Section 8 provides that the Commissioners of Education shall decide what States and Territories are entitled to receive apportionment and what amount, but no moneys belonging to any State or Territory under this act shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white children and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools.

Section 9 provides for the distribution of the fund by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of each State, Territory, and District. The amount so apportioned shall be applied solely to the payment of teachers' wages.

Section 10 provides the manner in which apportionments shall be drawn from the United States Treasury.

Section 11 provides penalties for any misapplication or embezzlement of funds.

Section 12 provides that Circuit Courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences against the provisions of this act.

Section 13 provides that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to affect in any manner the existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission into the Union the 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits.

APPOINTMENT.

Thomas K. Cree, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Vincent Collyer, resigned.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day had under consideration the nomination of Charles Hale as Assistant Secretary of State, but came to no decision.

THE MARITIME INTERESTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the House Committee on Commerce, to-day, and read the bill expressive of his views for maritime interests.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations has the Army bill ready to report. If the House were ready to receive them, they could report the remaining general appropriation bills next week. These are for sundry civil expenses, deficiencies, West Point, and fortifications.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Up to the 5th inst. the sums awarded to Americans by the Joint United States and Mexican Commission amounted to $875,000. The amount claimed, in the aggregate, was $11,500,000. The awards to Mexicans amounted to only $30,000. The aggregate claimed was $18,000,000.

THE TARIFF.

Washington (Feb. 5) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

It is as good as settled that the adjournment resolution will sleep in the Ways and Means Committee-Room until a revised Tariff bill has been prepared, reported, and acted upon by the House. If it is true, as stated, that Mr. Dawes hopes for no offspring from his Committee, in the way of a Tariff bill that will be worth raising, it is certain that a majority of the Committee are not of this opinion. "You may depend upon it," said one of the members of that Committee to-day, "we shall report a bill making important reductions in the present rates of duties, and press it in the House, if it takes all summer." It is understood that there is a majority of one in the Committee in favor of such a general remodeling, reduction, and abolition of duties as will make what would be virtually a revenue tariff system. The Protectionist minority are not very apprehensive, however, of the final results of the session's work. They do not seriously fear that protection will receive any damaging blows, even though they admit that the House is against them. They know that the protracted hearings which the Committee are giving to all the numerous interests affected by the tariff must go on so long that the Revenue Reformers will not be able to perfect their bill and bring it into the House before the session is two-thirds gone. Then a long debate will be certain to ensue; and if the House can be brought to finally pass the bill with the multifarious amendments with which it will be sure to be loaded, it will be so late when it gets to the Senate that an adjournment may be confidently counted upon before any action is taken in that body. The bill would then go over till next winter, and everybody knows that the short session of Congress is much too short to pass any general tariff revision. There are many changes which all the members of the Ways and Means Committee agree should be made, particularly in the enlargement of the free list, by adding to it a multitude of small articles, the duty on which is not protective, and the revenue from which does not pay the expense of collection. The Committee, it is urged, would do well to report, in a separate bill, the changes which all agree to be wise, and pass it at once, leaving the matters about which they differ to go by themselves and be quarrelled about in the Committee at their leisure, and fought over, as they will be sure to be, in the House. The modifications which Protectionists and Free-Traders alike agree to be desirable should not, it is said, be left contingent upon the fate of a huge general bill, that will occasion the fiercest battle that has been seen upon the tariff question for more than ten years.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. CARPENTER presented a memorial from merchants of Wisconsin, complaining of the hardships and injustice arising under the administration of the Revenue laws. He said that the evils complained of, especially the seizures, were very grievous, and ought to be promptly corrected.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a similar memorial from merchants of Chicago. He fully concurred in Mr. Carpenter's remarks, but thought that Congress ought to do more than merely correct the evils arising from seizures.

Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that these memorials also embraced appointments and removals from office.

Mr. EDMUNDS reminded the Senate that there was another side of this question of seizures. The Government, in protecting importers, must give its officers a right to make seizures.

Mr. HAMLIN took the same view.

Mr. Anthony presented a similar memorial.

In response to a question by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, as to the manner of obtaining signatures, Mr. ANTHONY replied that a young man had told him that he had received so much per day for carrying memorials around getting signatures.

POSTAL BILL.

Mr. SUMNER reported favorably upon the bill establishing a semi-monthly service on the Chinese route with a double subsidy.

THREE PER CENTS.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem three millions per month of three per cent certificates.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving the Secretary of War full control over the navigation of the channels and course of excavation across bars, &c.

Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported Mr. Ramsey's bill to establish the Territory of Ozibaway, with an amendment changing the name of the proposed territory to Pembina. It is to consist of that portion of Dakota lying north of the 46th parallel.

DISTRICT BILL.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to prevent the increase of the debt of the District of Columbia. The bill declares void the District $4,000,000 loan act of 1871; also the act authorizing the issue of $600,000 in favor of the Piedmont Railroad.

RECORDS OF UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Illinois was passed.

A section authorizes the notice required by the act of March 3, 1871, relating to records of United States Courts to be given to non-residents by publication nine successive weeks in some newspaper to be designated by the Court.

Section 2 directs the District Attorney and Judges of Courts to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records, etc. It provides that the compensation of Clerks shall not exceed $12,000, nor that of the United States District Attorney $6,000.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the Chicago Relief bill; but Mr. CARPENTER announced that he wished to speak upon it.

Mr. LOGAN did not press his motion.

AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY (Connecticut) spoke in opposition to Sumner's pending amendment, the supplementary Civil Rights bill. He thought the provision guarding against the denial of rights by inns or common carriers was unnecessary, because any citizen can recover in a civil suit in such cases. The bill proposed also to control and regulate public schools. He warned the Senate that the people would not submit to Federal interference with their schools. But after all, the great objection to the bill was the principle on which it had been justified in the Senate. That principle was that by the adoption of three of the most recent Constitutional amendments our old system of Government has been subverted. Senators might attempt to stop short of this, but their reasoning necessarily led to giving the Federal Government complete and unlimited authority to take the place of State Governments, and enact laws for the protection of all rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, which are now protected by State laws. If these three amendments of the Constitution meant all that Mr. Sumner and the supporters of this bill argued for, then God help us, for the foundations of civil liberty were stricken away from under us, and our fall was only a question of time.

Mr. KELLY argued against the Sumner amendment, as unnecessary for the protection of the rights to which it relates; as likely to cause great hardships in its application, and as unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his consent, given yesterday, to the striking out of the seventh section, repealing or annulling all laws discriminating against any person on the ground of color.

The pending motion to strike out this section was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 33.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out all reference to churches.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would vote against this and every other amendment to the Sumner bill, in order to make it as obnoxious as possible, and thereby secure its rejection. He was in favor of amnesty and against all amendments disguised like this one to defeat the Amnesty bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he could not consent to the amendment proposed by Mr. Frelinghuysen. This supplementary Civil Rights bill was simply a proposition to apply to all incorporated associations the great principles of our Government, and he thought it as necessary that it should apply to churches as to other corporations.

Mr. THURMAN said that, as he had no hope of the bill being so changed as to enable him to vote for it, he took no interest in perfecting it, and would, therefore, vote against all amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for the amendment, with the hope that it would be strengthened by leaving out churches, although he thought it ought to apply to them too.

Mr. WILSON said he would vote for the bill for the same reason—to strengthen the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded Mr. Wilson that he had promised to vote against all amendments to the Amnesty bill.

Mr. WILSON replied that the promise was made before Christmas, when the friends of amnesty hoped to get it passed before the holiday recess.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would vote for the amendment for the purpose of strengthening parts of the Sumner bill.

Mr. ANTHONY said the amendment must be made if the bill was to have his vote, because he would never vote to put the first law upon the statute book which would interfere with religion. He would never vote for a law to punish any Church for closing its doors against any person for any reason, good or bad. That was a matter which concerned only members of that Church, and with which the law had no right whatever to interfere.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would vote for this amendment, and, if it prevailed, would move another to strike out the fourth section enforcing the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

Mr. CORBETT took the same position as Mr. Anthony.

Mr. MORTON argued that the general provision prohibiting discrimination against any one on the ground of color prohibits the rejection of colored men as jurors, and denounced the laws excluding men from the jury-box as the worst kind of class legislation.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out all relating to schools, and argued that the reason for omitting churches from the bill applies with equal effect to schools.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S amendment was then adopted—yeas, 39; nays, 23.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the fourth section in relation to jurors. Lost—yeas, 12; nays, 14.

Mr. COLE moved to substitute citizen for person in the fifth section.

Mr. TRUMBULL denounced this as an attempt to discriminate against foreigners residing here, including those who intended to become citizens. He supposed the object of Mr. Cole, in offering this amendment, was to exclude Chinamen from the provisions of the bill, but as we had provided that Hottentots and Pagans might become citizens, there was no good reason for excluding the peaceful, intelligent Asiatics.

Mr. Trumbull also charged that the opponents of amnesty were voting for these amendments for the purpose of defeating the Amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had supposed there was a great anxiety on the part of the friends of amnesty to pass the pending bill, but he now saw that he had been mistaken; therefore, he moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Elections, reported the Pennsylvania case of Cessna against Myers, that Myers was entitled to a seat. The report was ordered printed.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Senate bill relieving from a 5 per cent dividend tax on banks, insurance companies, etc., during the last five months, was tabled on account of the Constitutional question involved in the Senate's originating such a measure. The original bill to the same effect, introduced by Mr. Dawes, was referred.

EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Consideration of the Educational bill was resumed.

After several votes, the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Burchard substitute was tabled—yeas, 111; nays, 86. All other pending substitutes were also rejected, and the bill, as amended, passed—yeas, 115; nays, 98.

The Republicans voting against the bill were: Beatty, Bingham, Clarke (New York), Cotton, Dickey, Houghton, Kellinger, L. Myers, Negley, Orr, Packer (Penn.), Peck, Sargent, Stoughton, Waldron, Wilson (Ohio).

The Democrats voting for the bill were: Kerr, Potter, Slocum, Storms, Townsend (New York).

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The members proceeded to draw for seats, after which the House adjourned.

An Important Maritime Decision Against the United States.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—The case of the United States against the steamer Montello, libelled for non-compliance with the law appertaining to steamers plying upon navigable waters of the United States, has just been decided against the United States, in Judge Miller's Court, here, on the ground that the Fox River, where the steamer Montello was running, is not a public navigable water of the United States, and that the owners of said steamer were not under lawful obligations to have her enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, nor to have her inspected in compliance with the act of Congress providing for the safety of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam.

Telegraphic Brevities.

H. W. Tener, a Philadelphia lawyer, has disappeared, leaving liabilities to the amount of $75,000.

Quite a shock of earthquake was felt at Cairo, Ill., yesterday morning about 5 o'clock.

—A motion will be made in behalf of the people for a rehearing of the Fair case in the California Supreme Court.

—John Cowl, of West Va., was, yesterday, elected National Councillor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

—The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, in a statement presented to the Legislature, shows the amount of revenue to be $2,333,179, and the expenditure $1,816,867.

—Jesse Zimmerman, the aged wife-murderer, of Rockford, Ill., has been sentenced by the Court to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It will be remembered that he killed his wife with a scratch-awl, several months ago.

—The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics met in annual session in Baltimore yesterday. Reports from the National Councillor and Secretary were read. The total membership of the Junior Order was given at 19,591.

—In the budget presented to the Ontario Legislature by the Government, last night, are $5,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Mr. Scott, and $80,000 to promote immigration. The Legislature has voted to adopt the use of the English Emigration Society as a part of the colonial emigration system.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Thomas Windmill is a tinsmith, and follows his calling at No. 939 West Madison-street. He is an Englishman by birth, and employed his brother and an other native of the white-cliffed island to do his peddling around the country. Yesterday he gave James Windmill $200 wherewith to pay some bills and purchase a new wagon. James and the other man, whose name is William Ford, went on an elegant spree, in the course of which they became so demoralized that they formed the resolution of clearing out of America and going back to "Hold Hengland," where they 'ope to be "appy." This was the substance of their message, as conveyed to the sorrowing Thomas by a mutual friend. The tinsmith lost no time in laying the matter before the police authorities, and New York has been telegraphed to arrest the parties in that city.

—At 7 o'clock last evening a man named Martin Burke attempted to jump on the front platform of a Milwaukee avenue horse-car, and, falling, was run over and had his right leg nearly severed from his body. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his residence, No. 537 Butterfield street, where he received medical attention. Burke is a married man, and has several children.

—Thieves made a raid on the boarding-house, No. 10 Eldridge court, last evening, and stole therefrom three overcoats, having an aggregate value of about $100.

—John Hagan stole $45 from the till of James Ahern's saloon, corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, last night. Hagan was arrested.

—The alarm from box No. 384 at 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 65 Bright street.

Did Not Wear Socks.

Sacramento Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Quite a good story is going the rounds of Sacramento on the subject of socks. There are quite a number of eccentric statesmen in Sacramento, and among other eccentricities it was firmly believed that one of these scorned the idea of wearing clean socks. To elucidate this momentous question was the desire of several fellow-statesmen. So two grave and reverend seignors came together and discussed the question. The first, whom for brevity sake we will call Smith, affirmed that Jones (the statesman) did not wear socks, while Brown declared that, having slept with Jones, he knew that he wore socks. The upshot was that a $20 piece was put up by Brown and Smith respectively and deposited in the hands of one of the Sergeants-at-Arms. Now Brown was in doubt on the proposition, so he went to Jones and stated the issue. "By George," replied Jones, "you're a goner. I don't wear socks." This caused the confident Brown to go down in his boots; but quickly rallying, he said: "Well, now, I can't afford to lose that twenty dollars. Tell you what I'll do—I'll go in with you, and we'll divide the coin." Jones agreed, and the pair went up on top of the dome, where Brown drew off one boot and pulled off a sock; Jones pulled off a boot and encased his horny foot in the sock, and both descended to the lower regions. Jones quietly went to his desk and in an instant was immersed in the interests of his constituents. Brown went to Smith and suggested that, after adjournment, Jones be interviewed on the sock question. Smith agreed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was chosen as referee. After adjournment, the quartette hied themselves off to a Committee-room, and, innocent-like, Brown informed Jones of the terms of the wager, and Jones was requested to show a foot. Suddenly he cast an anxious look toward the smiling Brown and turned pale. *He had forgotten upon which foot he had placed the sock!* With a well-feigned groan of anguish he trusted to luck and presented the right boot, which the Sergeant-at-Arms quickly pulled off, and, lo and behold, there was nary sock upon it. "The wrong foot, by George!" exclaimed the owner of the boot. Brown retired discomfited, and the quartette were shortly afterward seen at Swimley's, taking it straight. Jones retains the sock as a memento and to jog his memory on future occasions.

MARRIED.

WHITE—BLODGETT—On the 7th inst., by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Mr. John St. White and Miss Julia E. Blodgett, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DEYO—At Clarendon Hills, Du Page County, Ill., after a brief illness, Charles, youngest son of Henry and Mary L. Deyo, aged 3 years 7 months and 18 days.

WILLIAMS—At Clinton, Wis., Feb. 4, of consumption, Mrs. Betsey Williams, beloved wife of Ole Williams, aged 28 years. ... 9th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from ... to Graceland.

ADAMS—... 227 North ... Adeline, wife of Isaac O. Adams, aged ... Funeral from 45 South Halsted-st. at 10 a. m. on Sunday next.

WATSON—At Lodi, Kane County, Ill., on Monday, Feb. 5, John Watson, Esq.

New York papers please copy.

CLEMENS—At Rockford, Ill., Jan. 29, of inflammation of the brain, Edward's Clemens, aged 18 years.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican please copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two gentlemen with nicely furnished rooms and first-class board; private family; terms reasonable.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN PRIVATE family, large front room, unfurnished, except carpet and stove, for gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

733 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can have back parlor and bedroom off water and gas. References required.

S. W. COR. WASHINGTON AND LEAVITT-STS.—A suite of furnished front rooms; bath-room on same floor, and first-class board, in a small private family.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WISH TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and child, to take possession about the 1st of March; vicinity of Union Park preferred; references exchanged. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE board in a private family where he can have a room to himself, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of Canal-st. Address U 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; state terms. Address N 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, AND FURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, east of State and north of Twenty-second-sts. Address BERTRAND, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY, FOR 2 GENTLEMAN and one lady, convenient to Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st.; terms moderate. Address G W S, 575 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A private family, within 5 minutes' walk from corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.; early breakfast and dinner put up a requisite. Address R F J, 14 Thirty-seventh-st.

BOARD—AND LODGING BY A YOUNG MAN, on the South Side; terms must not exceed $6 per week; private family preferred. I & J 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE references, desires board in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. West Side preferred. Address C 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN ON Sangamon or Peoria sts., between Monroe and Van Buren; early breakfast and dinner put up a requisite. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO LADIES IN A RESPECTABLE family on the North Side. M. L. RUSSELL, R. & A. Station, Division and Sedgwick-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A reasonable rate, corner LaSalle-st. and Court-place, adjoining Hartford Ins. Co.'s new building. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD AND Arnold-sts. and Wentworth-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., for a term of years at a low rent. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FLEGEL PIANO, COST $600, will sell for half price. Apply at 63 Archer-av., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TONED, SMALL-SIZED rosewood piano, in complete order, for $130; also piano and organ to rent, for $5 each per month. 351 Park-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE—

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—Two blocks east of Union Park, two 3-story and basement houses, Mansard roof, having all modern improvements, on easy payments; possession can be had on May 1.

ARCHER-AV.—25x160 to an alley, two 2-story and basement brick stores.

ARCHER-AV.—25x125 to an alley, with 2-story frame house.

BLUE ISLAND-AV.—25x140, with two 2-story frame houses, store front; some other property would be taken in exchange.

CLINTON-ST.—Corner Wilson, 48x110, with 2-story brick house, stable, carriage sheds, etc. City real estate taken partly in exchange.

CARROLL-ST.—25x100, with 2-story frame dwelling of seven rooms, pantries, &c., being between Elizabeth and Ann-sts. $4,000.

HUMBOLDT-AV.—Corner of Chicago-av., 147x188, with good 2-story house of 10 rooms, $8,000, on five years' time.

WEST LAKE-ST.—Near Clinton-st., two 2-story and basement brick houses.

WEST LAKE-ST.—30x125, with cottage.

WEST LAKE-ST.—Lot, with cottage, $2,500.

SOUTH PARK-AV.—25x115, with cottage of 6 rooms, $4,000.

THIRD-AV.—Near Harrison-st., 3-story dwelling, $5,000.

WARREN-AV.—Between Lincoln and Robey-sts., 2-story frame dwelling of 10 rooms, $6,500.

A. LOEB & BROTHER, 84 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE Park.

Fine lot near Ellis Park.

Lots on Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

Lots in Hyde Park.

50 lots on Wallace and Dashiel-sts., near Wahpansah-av.

House and lot on Prairie-av.

Brick house in Cottage Grove.

Houses in Hyde Park.

Marble front on West Washington-st.

Houses on Warren-av.

Houses on West Monroe-st.

We have several inquiries for improved property ranging in value from $5,000 to $10,000; also for a marble front on the South Side, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. CHACE & ABELL, 328 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 58 Central Union Block:

LINCOLN-AV.—100 ft, south front, between Wisconsin and Centre sts.

OHIO-ST.—20 ft, south front, east of Franklin-st.; $1100.

RUSH-ST.—50x100, southeast corner Indiana-st.

WELLS-ST.—24 ft, west front, north of Pearson-st.

PARK-AV.—120x124, southwest corner Robey-st.

LANGLEY-ST.—Near Thirty-eighth-st.—2-story and basement brick house (new), all modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., NO. 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st., 25x185 feet, $170 per foot.

Prairie-av., north of Douglas-place, 50x125 feet, $75 per foot.

South Park-av., north of Thirty-third-st., 50x125 feet, $130 per foot.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONLY $ ... EACH—ON SIXteenth-st. cor. Western-av., outside the new fire limits. This is a rare opportunity for men with small means to secure a home in a convenient locality, as they are near the crossing of C. B. & Q. & C. C. & I. C. R. R., where all trains stop, and only 3 miles from the Court House; special terms to parties who will build. These are the cheapest lots now offered in the market, and are a good investment. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, RUNNING four years from May next, of lot 23x189 feet on Madison-st., near Wells, with frame building now on it. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Lincoln Park, at $500 and $800 each—½ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent.

Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time.

Lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, cheap, and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT A BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, southwest corner of Lincoln and Adams-sts. Apply at 866 and 868 Wabash-av. S. H. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Van Buren, west front, at $600 per foot. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS, OUT OF FIRE limits, to men of small means. Lots near horse cars and schools on monthly payments and long time. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, $1,300. Will buy lot south of Fulton and east of Van Buren-sts. Apply at 389 Fulton-st., or address T 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, BRICK BASEment, with 3 lots, 24x125 each; has modern improvements, on Laflin-st., near Taylor. Call at 219 Laflin-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $600 TO $950; NO money down if improved immediately; convenient to horse cars, schools, &c. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, A LOT suitable for a bank, 26x100, on Adams-st.; fronts south; 80 feet west of Dearborn-st.; make me an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—THE CORNER OF LAKE AND Oakley-st., a good business point; store 24x40; handsome residence, barn, &c.; $5,000 cash, not a cent less; the balance, $3,000, in 1875. Call or address OWNER, 36 Perch-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEAVITT-ST., NEAR ADAMS, fine 2-story house, with lot 50x120, only $5,400; $1,500 cash, balance on long time. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF 75 FT. front, on one of the best business streets on West Side, together with buildings thereon; now bringing good rents. Address B 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—NEW BRICK basement house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, near Indiana-av.; $6,500, $3,500 cash, balance in 3 years. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO OR three desirable lots, south front, east of Paulina-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house, No. 242 Lake-av., known as the Ideson House. Apply to E. McKEY, 174 Park-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LEASE AND BUILDINGS in a good business location on West Side. Address D 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOUR BRICK HOUSES ON INDIana-av., near Thirtieth-st. $6,500 each—$2,500 cash, balance on very long time. Great bargains. ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Oakley. Also 5 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front. These cottages will be sold low and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $1,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE COMPLETE, WITH all modern improvements, built by the present owner, who is obliged to sell; price, $17,000. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A NEW 2-STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, near Ellis Park; price, $7,500. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 200 LOW-PRICED LOTS, and want some real estate brokers to sell them at a very low big commission for quick sales. Address K 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., handsomely furnished. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON LEASED ground, between May and Ann-sts.; stores below and offices above; 3 years' lease of ground. C. W. WAITE, 358 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE IMPROVED real estate by A. LOEB & BROS., 84 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A BARGAIN, only to be had once in a lifetime, a beautiful and complete 3-story marble front, on Wabash-av. Now or never. TAYLOR & SMITH, 408 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON monthly payments, houses Nos. 153, 173, and 175 Mather-st. House No. 293 First-st., on terms to suit. 100x119 feet at the corner of Mather and Desplaines-sts., fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A NEW TWO-story and basement frame house and lot, on South Park-av., $6,300, immediate possession. A two-story and basement, on Calumet-av., and three on Indiana-av. Also a two-story and basement brick, with barn, on Forest-av. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS with lot on Burnside-st. Also a new 6-room cottage, with lot on Butterfield-st., only $2,000; terms easy. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.—State-st. between Van Buren and Jackson-sts., known as No. 260 State-st., lot 25x115 feet.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE, SOUTHWEST corner of Warren-av. and Wood-st.; lot 80x125; house is one of the finest in that part of the city; contains 18 rooms with all modern improvements; price $22,000, including furnace and gas fixtures; $3,000 cash, balance on long time; interest 8 per cent, payable annually. C. H. GANBERT, 386 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENT when you can buy a house and lot on monthly payments. Five years time; only a small cash payments. Houses from $2,500 upwards. Also lots on same terms, without cash payments, to parties who will build of wood or concrete. GEO. H. HESS, corner La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUren-st., 50 ft., east front, full depth; cheap, and on easy terms.

Wabash-av., near Washington-st., 40 ft, east front, full depth. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn-sts., 45 ft., full depth. Madison-st., between Franklin and Wells-sts., 30x183 ft, south front, full depth. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X126 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers, if improved, at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 81x202 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth st.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.

150 feet on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.

Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.

FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 58 Central Union Block.

7 lots on Mary and Hickory-sts.

House and lot 20 Depuyster-st.; lot 50x125.

One acre land in Borden's Subdivision, Town of Jefferson, near Humboldt Park.

The above property will be sold cheap to close an estate, or exchanged for desirable lots in burnt district.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-ST., 2-story and basement brick house, with all the improvements, and barn, price $6,500. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR MONROE, ON PEORIA-ST., pleasant house with 9 rooms, $6,000; one-third cash. Houses on Adams, Washington, Walnut-sts., Park and Warren-avs. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 12 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 29x102, with good barn. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS TIME, 7 per cent interest. Purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. These lots are in South Division, within one block of horse-cars, and just outside the fire limits, to mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 12 rooms, bath, &c. Terms can be made very easy.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—389 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BRICK house, 14 rooms, with barn, near Elizabeth-st., $10,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 26 FT., EAST FRONT, near Monroe-st.; want an offer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE 319 MICHIGAN-AV., 100x48. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 319 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—25x100, JACKSON-ST., EAST OF Dearborn.

Adams-st., near Michigan-av.

Quincy-st., west of State.

Third-av., near Van Buren.

Fourth-av., house and lot.

Michigan-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st.

Groveland Park, 60 feet; very choice.

Oakwood-av., 78x180, near Drexel.

Forty-seventh-st., near State; south front.

Choice residences in the South Division, Hyde Park and Kenwood. Farms at Wheaton and St. Charles.

Hyde Park improved property to exchange.

First-class Missouri land, Morgan county, to exchange. GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 89 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, 80x200 ft on North Branch, south of Chicago av., cheap.

78x100 ft, cor. of Indiana and Franklin sts.

26 ft on North Dearborn-st., between Kinzie and Michigan.

50 ft on North State-st., near Kinzie.

50x100 ft on North State-st., cor. of Indiana-st.

50x100 ft on Indiana-st., cor. of Cass-st.

50x110 ft on North Clark-st., near Huron-st.

24 ft on Lake-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

40 ft on Washington-st., near LaSalle-st.

26 ft on Madison-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av., and other desirable property in all parts of the city, by F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE with one and half acres, 10 miles from Court House, now ready to occupy; will sell for $3,000 and make easy terms on monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st:

RUSH-ST.—Southeast corner Michigan-st., 120x100 ft.

LASALLE-ST.—Northeast corner Division st., 81x200 ft.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON WABansia av., Fountaine-st., Stewart-st., and Canal-st. These lots are northeast of Stock Yards; very cheap and on easy terms. Beautiful lots at Evanston near the depot. These are excellent lots and easy terms to parties who will build. WARREN, KERNEY & CO., 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.; Central property for $150,000, now renting for over $25,000.

The valuable corner of Michigan-av. and Water st., on long time and will make liberal advance for improving same.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: The property known as "The Chicago Ale and Malt Co's Brewery," the southeast block of this city; 320 feet, lake front, and 322 feet beside Ill. Cent. and Mich. Cent. R. R. tracks. Large brick building, 125x25; barns, sheds, coopers' shop, etc. Machinery in. Or would exchange for North Side property north of Chicago av. and east of Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

RUSH-ST.—120 feet front on Rush-st., by 100 feet on Michigan and North Water-sts., fine business property, having a frontage on those streets.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st.: marble-front, corner Sangamon and Van Buren-sts., all improvements. House and lot corner Centre-av. and Jackson-st.; 152x150 feet on Canal-st., near Washington-st.; 30x190 on Washington-st., near Halsted-st. Residence, corner Sheldon-st. and Washington-st. Lot 50x150 to alley; all improvements. We have choice residences ranging in prices all over the West Division.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch; splendid location. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WE HAVE TEN LOTS worth $2,500, that we will sell for $1,500 cash, or short time. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; east front, two story frame, basement of brick; mansard roof. Lot 25x175, to an alley. Price $9,500; easy terms. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON WEST WASHINGton-st., east of Oakley-st., at $100 per foot; terms easy to parties wishing to improve. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 457 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., two-story and basement stone front dwelling.

Park-av., near Leavitt-st., two-story and basement stone front dwelling; would take house and lot worth about $5,000 in part payment.

Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., one and one-half story cottage and lot.

E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—115 FEET BY 144, ON SOUTH-EAST corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; terms easy to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—$23,000 WILL buy a business lot in South Division, with frame buildings, paying 14 per cent per annum; for term of years; terms to suit. GEO. H. HESS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"MAPLEWOOD"—FOUR MILES from Court House, adjoining old city limits; accessible by steam cars, commutation-fare 3½ cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. The property is ornamented with several thousand evergreens and maples. The artesian well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of splendid water, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The land is high and dry. Sidewalks have been laid. Parties purchasing these lots avoid city taxes. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ADJOINING IRVING Park, for subdividing. This is a great bargain. For particulars call on LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, THE BEST SUBurban town about Chicago, large lots on 5 years' time, nothing down, and money furnished to build houses. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, No. 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE ON LONG time. Inducements to parties making improvements. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A CENTRALLY located store and lot on very easy terms, good chance for a live man; only 4 miles from Chicago. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN property, improved and unimproved, in Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago; lots ... on easy terms. WM. A. TRAVIS, 569 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,600. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS CLOSE to depot, on easy payments, and selling rapidly at $12 to $20 per front foot. J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—AT ONLY $200; 20 minutes' walk from centre of business, fare 7c, perfect title, and abstract furnished with each lot; easy terms, at the rate of $2 a week. Go with me free to see these lots. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE QUARRY ON river in Tennessee. Samples can be seen at the office.

Fine white lime quarry, unsurpassed in the west, in LaSalle county, Ill., near river and railroad.

Coal mine in LaSalle county, Ill.

Coal mine in Will county, Ill.

Brick yard near Evanston, Ill.

Brick clay land in four locations, on water and on railroad.

Great bargains will be offered in any of the above. Apply by letter, or in person, to

ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE IOWA farm of 120 acres, timber, stream of water, frame house, large barn, orchard. It must be sold. Owner lives here and cannot attend to it. No encumbrance. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Honore-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS brick residence, together with barn and fine spring of living water, situated in the city of Aurora, for a small improved farm on some line of railroad within 25 miles of Chicago. Address J. M. W., Carrier No. 3.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING fruit farms in Michigan, ½ mile from Muskegon; sells $2,000 worth of strawberries alone; have two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—500 ACRES DAIRY, STOCK, OR grain farm, near Chicago, at station; good land, extensive improvements; milk sent to Chicago twice a day; good location for cheese factory; spring brook. JOHN EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS CLOSE to depot, on easy payments, and selling rapidly at $12 to $20 per front foot. J. B. ADAMS, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN DeKalb County, joins the town of DeKalb; 80 acres, all under cultivation; fruit of every variety; will take part in city real estate, balance on easy terms. W. H. HARPER & CO., 153 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING PROPERTY TO sell or rent, or those wishing to get good bargains in real estate, to call on LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st. This firm are giving their attention to their own and other first-class property. We have splendid bargains in lots at the city limits from $150 to $300. LARKIN & O'NEIL.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, A BRICK house, north of Thirtieth-st., or east of Paulina-st., for about $9,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO OR THREE houses on South or West Side, worth from $3,000 to $6,000. Also two fine residences worth from $8,000 to $15,000 or $20,000; have customers now for these places. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WANT TO PUT A LITTLE money into house and lot, or lots, inside property. Give full particulars. Address BUSINESS, 296 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PURCHASER THAT wants from 200 to 300 feet square, ranging from Sangamon to Canal, Sixteenth to VanBuren sts. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison.

WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NORTH OF Fourteenth-st., for cash, a building or large barn that has got to be moved. Address W 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ON WEST SIDE, good brick house and barn and large lot, worth $15,000 or $20,000. Only owners need apply. HART & BIGGS, No. 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY FOR Chicago, both improved. Address OWNER, 36 Perch-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, ONE OR TWO GOOD lots north of Centre and east of Halsted-st., near Lincoln Park, in city limits. Address F. C. DRAGER, 92 Market st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS IN THE VICINITY OF Harrison and Laflin-sts. Will pay all cash. L. H. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A CHEAP HOUSE ON A leased lot, lease to run 5 to 10 years, within 10 minutes' walk of the corner of Halsted and Madison. Direct to P A, 190 Walnut-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. FISHER, WHOSE OFFICE was with Mr. H. C. Van Schaak, Jr., No. 82 State-st., before the fire, will confer a great favor upon the daughter of his partner if he will send his address to D 45, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. FANNIE BOND, FORmerly of 219 Erie-st., or her associate at the above number, send her address to M 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MARGARET SMITH, IF IN CHIcago, will hear of something to her interest by calling or leaving her address at once at CREHAN, ADAMS & CO.'S, Michigan-av., foot of Adams st.

PERSONAL—IF THERE ARE ANY OF THE descendants of the late Richard Harrison, of Love Lane, Warrington, Lancaster County, England, in Chicago or any of the Western States, please communicate with me at once. I have information of great importance. $16,000,000 left for them. JOHN B. TAYLOR, 408 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A LONG AND WELL ESTABLISHED HARDware business on West Lake-st., with lease of store expiring May 1, 1873; brick store 100 feet deep. Rent low. For particulars apply to SCHRADER BROTHERS, 73 West Lake-st.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST. DOING A good business, will be sold cheap, as the owner is obliged to go East. Apply to GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

A LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM, WELL LOcated, for sale. Call at 93 South Clinton-st.

A FINE STONE QUARRY AT BATAVIA, ILL., covered with moulding sand, for sale. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 491 Wabash-av.

AN INTEREST IN MY FINE STEAM QUARTZ mill and good-paying gold mine in Colorado, for sale or exchange to a party who will take charge of the business. Will sell cheap or exchange for Chicago property. Address B 30, Tribune office.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, attractive stock, and a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING COAL business for sale in one of the best locations in the city, cheap for cash. Everything in running order. Address R 96, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL confectionery, with a large custom, for sale. Address O 23, Tribune office.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN; $100 TO $150 per week; easy, light business, well established. 902 South State-st. M. W.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE CHEAP, ALL COMplete for 5,000,000 per season; location in city and desirable in every particular. Address H 67, Tribune office.

LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, 258 West Lake-st., together with the furniture. Has now 75 boarders. Call soon.

ONE OR TWO GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTed to join other responsible parties in a permanent and legitimate, large-paying business in this city. Call from 8 to 10 a. m., or after 7 p. m., at 106 West Madison-st. F. R. HARRIS.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshal County, Ill.

SALOON FOR SALE OPPOSITE THE MEAT market. 185 West Randolph-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A first-class jewelry store for sale at a bargain for cash. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Address S. HERSEY & CO., Allegan, Michigan.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A WELL-ESTABlished store and house furnishing store for sale; $3,000, no bonus, in the thriving town of Fond du Lac, Wis. Address or apply to D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

$2,000 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN BEST sample and lunch room in city. Good reasons for selling. P. O. Box 27.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business that will pay a good profit. 150 West Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS FROM THE 1st of May, 2 good brick stores in the best location for business on W. Madison-st., if not in Chicago; these stores can be made into one without expense; none but undoubted responsible parties need apply; price, $2,500, each store. Address, for one week, C 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, THE BUILDings known as the Northwestern Pickle and Vinegar Works, Wilmette, Ill. Apply to CHAS. P. WESTERFIELD, Proprietor, Wilmette, or 127 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON LOWER floor, near Madison-st.; rent low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES (NOW building), 28x90, 40x90, or 60x90, three stories and basement, marble front, plate glass windows, on State-st., 50 feet from VanBuren, best location now in the city. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM, BEST LOCATION in Chicago, suitable for any first-class business; corner room; hotel above; brick building. Inquire at 396 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS SUITAble for offices, 24 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO SUITABLE LOFTS IN McKey's Building, n. e. cor. Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to E. McKEY, 174 Park-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR for offices, the second floor of the Ætna Sewing Machine Building. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR ADJOINING DR. LEWis' dental rooms, just the location for a physician; rent low. Apply on premises 245 West Madison-st., over J. B. Shay's dry goods store.

TO RENT—STORE 40x90 FEET, 4 STORIES AND basement, for wholesale trade, 100 and 102 Randolph-st., near Dearborn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR RENT—THREE GOOD ROOMS FOR BUSiness purposes, on the first floor, at 499 Wabash-av. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 331 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR FOR MERCHANT tailor, milliner, or any light business. Apply between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. at 832 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 375 Wabash-av. Inquire at 170 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, 12 rooms, with ample grounds, carriage-house, stable, conservatory, &c., &c., in a pleasant neighborhood on North Side. Will sell cheap and on long time, or will rent to a good tenant who will board owner's family of 4 grown persons, occupying 2 rooms. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK RESIdence, furnished, at Highland Park. Address I & J 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR sale, all complete for housekeeping. 216 Twenty-ninth st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE MICHigan-av. or will sell for $500 down and $50 monthly until paid. Apply 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in the new brick block 177 Twenty-first-st., between State and Burnside-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—40 MORE now ready; 75 cents per night; $3 per week; large room with fire, $6 per week. At MAUZY'S European Hotel, 102 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE West Side, centrally located. Address, stating terms, K, 55 West Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 58 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 58 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

EARL STEAM PUMP—THE BEST KNOWN. Every pump warranted or no sale. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A 24-INCH SURFACER, 3 saw tables, an iron lathe, belting, &c.; must be sold this week. FERGUSON BROS., cor. West Jackson and Clinton sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, 1 16X24, 1 14X24, 1 12x24; a large number smaller sized stationary engines; also, portables and boilers of all kinds and sizes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FLOORING MACHINES at 256 West Twenty-second-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. FITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

ONE 20-FOOT BED, 24 INCH; ONE 12-FOOT, 24 inch; three 10-foot, 20 inch; two 8-foot bed, 1 inch; two 6-foot, 12 inch engine lathes. One 4-foot, 20x20; one 4-foot, 24x24; one 5-foot, 24x24; one 9-foot, 36x36, iron planers. Blaisdell's drill presses, all sizes. Great bargains. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER & MATCHER'S FURROW SURfacers, resawing machines, scroll saws, and wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A GOOD SECond-hand portable engine, 6 to 8 horse power, immediately. Address A. SKINNER, 15 North Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, of mares of all grades, 1 heavy teams, 2 lumber wagons, 1 spring truck, 1 express wagon, 1 harness, 1 grocery wagon. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. W. H. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES, mules, robes, blankets, harness, farm and other wagons, at 421 State-st., on Saturday morning at 10 precisely, without reserve. THOMAS & PETERSON, Auctioneers. Money advanced on property sent in for sale.

FOR SALE—A COACH TEAM, SOME CHEAP business horses, and a fine 6 year old black mare, with fine promise; sleeps very well for a green horse. 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR LARGE DRAUGHT horses, weighing 2,700 lbs. Also several other work horses. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

MY NEW LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE Stables are now opened. A few more boarders can be accommodated. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE TOP buggies, phaetons, road and democrat wagons, one and two seats; harness, blankets, &c., at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., lake front.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NOTARY COMMISSION FOR $100. A. H. SIMONTON, 48 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES; MUST BE sold to-day. Inquire at 235 South Clark-st., near Harrison.

FOR SALE—SCALES AT GREATLY REDUCED prices at 315 State-st. WM. & A. W. WHEELER.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO St. Louis, cheap. Apply at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—3,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — IN THE WHOLESALE PAPER business, a young man to solicit trade. Apply to BAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 TO sell our ink eraser; costs 20c, sells 25c. Samples 25c. RAY & CO., 320 West Randolph.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS TO FEED GORDON presses. MILLARD & DECKER, corner Wood and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; wages, $2 per day; sure pay; greatly reduced fare. For particulars apply to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman, for crockery. None but those having experience and good references need apply. Address, in own hand writing, G 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $1.50 agricultural implement, 1,000 sold easily in each county; $500 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 186 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—400 EXPERIENCED GIRLS OF ALL nationalities, for general house-work; come prepared to fill situations. Wages from $3 to $10 a week. 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN LOOKING FOR light and profitable employment to call at Room 8, 133 W. Madison-st. Extra inducements offered.

WANTED—BOY 15 OR 16, ONE THAT HAS had experience in wholesale boot and shoe business. Call early at 47 Harmon-court.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BOY, ACcustomed to build fires and make himself useful about a house. Apply this morning at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TRAVEL, one that understands the stationery business. Apply at 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—25 CHOPPERS, 100 RAILROAD men, 35 farm hands, 3 gardeners, and 6 men and wives. 21 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, ONE who thoroughly understands gents' furnishing goods, and has a good acquaintance with first-class city trade. Address, with full name and references, for two days, B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COPYING CLERK. SALARY, $10 to $12 per week. Address, with references, Z, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RETAIL CLOTHING SALESman; must known the business thoroughly and speak the German or Scandinavian language, or both; good credentials wanted; do not apply without all of above qualifications at 94 Milwaukee-av.

Trades.

WANTED—50 IRON MOLDERS, TO WHOM good wages and steady work will be given. N. S. BOUTON, President.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD IRON MOLDERS for an old-established iron foundry in the country. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Inquire at Phœnix Foundry, corner Fulton and North Union-sts., for two days.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD WORKER ON light carriage work, at 335 and 337 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TINNERS—ONE GOOD JOB WORKman, and one assortment hand, right away; steady employment. BROOKS & CO., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT CUTTER, TO whom a permanent situation will be given. Apply immediately at 133 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JAPANNER, ONE who thoroughly understands job work in a tin-shop. Apply at once to DANE, WESTLAKE & COVERT, 52 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER AT NO. 66 WEST Canal-st.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AT 91 FOURTH-ST. D. C. REARDON.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND JOBbing blacksmith, rear 31 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOOK AND JOB COMPOSITOR; situation permanent to competent workmen. Apply at 49 South Canal-st.

WANTED — TWELVE CABINET-MAKERS and two carvers at SWINEY'S Cabinet Factory, 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., corner Reuben.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO TRIM HOUSES. Apply at 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. WILL offer extra inducements to a competent man. Address name and references, Mr. EARL, 957 Wabash.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CLOTHING CUTter, who understands the business on the wholesale plan. City references wanted, and good wages guaranteed. 94 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN, who can run Adams, cylinder, and job presses. Address H. R. HILDRETH, St. Louis.

WANTED—A GAS FITTER. APPLY AT 67 Washington-st., fourth story. JAS. T. DUFF.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKer, who thoroughly understands making and repairing boilers. Also two first-class machinists. To good, steady workmen liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to LAWRENCE & CHAPIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—200 SCANDINAVIAN, GERMAN, English, French, Scotch, American, or first class Irish, thoroughly understanding general housework. Come prepared for work, and apply at once at 87 West Jackson-st. Good situations for females. Also highest wages paid. Scandinavian Employment Office. B. H. ORTEN.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. To a good girl good wages will be paid. Apply on Wester-av., between Fremont and Dayton-sts., middle house.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; small family; wages, $3 per week. Apply at 723 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred; good wages and prompt pay. Apply at 282 South May-st.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL AND COMPETENT nurse girl, to whom good wages will be paid. No Irish. Call at 436 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE WORK of a small family. Apply at No. 9 Eighteenth-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; American or English. Apply at 441 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK at the Commercial Restaurant, 194 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO THORoughly understands general housework: references required. 448 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 219 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM AND chamber girls, and two good girls for kitchen work. Call at 156 Third av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in Hyde Park, family of three; references required. Inquire in basement, 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with city references. Apply at 122 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO GO TO EVANSton. Good home and wages. 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT COTTAGE Grove Hotel, corner of Thirty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; male or female. RICHARDSON & JACOBS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a family of three. Inquire at 42 Honore-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE WORK of a small family. Apply at No. 9 Eighteenth-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Inquire at 671 State.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing in a small private family. German, English or American. Inquire at first house in Woodland Park, near Douglas monument. C. E. WISWALL.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON machine, to make ladies' underwear. Apply at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE A HOUSE AND LOT, OR improved or unimproved land in Central Iowa for property in or near Chicago, to value of about $10,000. Address S. SIBLEY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK GROCERIES, hardware, dry goods, real estate, or good hotel, an $1,800 farm in Whiteside County, Ill., 4 miles from station. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c., of a good business for suburban lots. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK farm of 40 acres in Stark Co., Ill.; will take city or suburban property and pay difference. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 30-FOOT lot on Wahpansah-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO-STORY frame house, with lot 25x150, on Indiana-av., for a small cottage, located in some other part of the city. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO handsome, new, 8 room brick houses, with good lots. One hour from Chicago at Highwood, on Milwaukee Railroad. Persons wishing to see them can have company any afternoon. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence, with 2½ acres of ground, at Wheaton, for house and lot in a good neighborhood in Chicago. Will assume an incumbrance. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 5, 62 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STONE QUARRY NEAR Joliet—opened—with the very finest railroad and canal transportation. Will exchange for Chicago property. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE OLDEST farms in Brown County, Ill., 130 acres, 2 horses; free of incumbrances. Will exchange for house and lot or desirable lots in Chicago. Will assume some incumbrance, or pay cash difference, if any. Worth from $5,000 to 6,000. C. H. GAUBERT, 386 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—360 ACRES OF FINE FARM lands in Knox County, Mo. Improved farms adjoining on all sides. Will give a good bargain and take a house and lot subject to some incumbrance, or pay cash difference. C. H. GANBERT, 384 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A LOT ON MICHIgan-av., west of the University, for a house and lot near Union Park. Difference paid in cash. Inquire at Room 50 Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN EXchange for good farms. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NEW ROSEwood piano for a good city lot. Address J. B. STACY, 809 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 4 HOUSES IN THE vicinity of Eighteenth-st. for a farm worth $10,000, party to assume an 8 per cent encumbrance. Address EXCHANGE, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. E. NICHOLS, No. 146 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. R. SHAWS, 178½ South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments.

INSTRUCTION.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL AT 142 SOUTH Morgan-st., furnishes the best of piano lessons for $13.50 a term, three pupils in a class. Private lessons $25.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nisman-Allemayer, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and wife in a respectable family; the man to take care of horses and make himself useful, the wife as seamstress or housemaid. Address I & J 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME HOUSE handling wool, hides, pelts, etc.; is a good judge of wool; has had years of experience in picking up stock from first hands through the country. Box 1, Fort Wayne, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing or gents' furnishing house, by a man who understands the business; would travel a part of the time if desired. P 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK FOR A LARGE team. Address N 84, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOT and shoe store; wages no object. Address H 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, ASsistant bookkeeper, or salesman. Have experience and city references. Address X Y, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — A THOROUGHLY competent accountant wishes to employ his evenings by keeping a set of books. Terms reasonable. Address U 25, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stationary engineer. Good references given. Apply, by letter, to W. C. NICHOLS, 81 East Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ANY MERCHANT tailor in business, or who proposes to open this spring, and who wants a practical partner with some money, can address T 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL CLOTHier and cutter, who understands the business in all its branches, is open for an engagement in the city or some good country town. R 67, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family; has experience as driver and gardener, and is willing to make himself useful. Address S 97, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do light work in a store; wages not so much an object as a steady situation. Address A. B. MITCHELL, 780 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Can furnish the best of city reference. Call at 335 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress. Please call at 449 West Washington-st., basement door, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework; was 2 years in her last place. Apply at 615 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do second work. Apply, for 3 days, at 55 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SECOND girl. Apply, for two days, at 215 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do second work; is only 5 months from England, and has always lived in service there. Call or address 121 Twenty-fifth-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS MADE ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND houses on leased ground; the same bought and sold. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 390 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON CHICAGO CITY AND SUBURBAN property, from six months to three years, in large and small sums (less than $1,000, if desired) made by JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. MATTOCKS & MASON, 533 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME, in sums of $1,000 and upwards on good city securities. Purchase money notes cashed. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, house on leased ground, pianos, and other collateral security. E. ROGERS, 127 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches, diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate in sums of $2,000 to $5,000. Apply to H. G. CHASE (Chase Bros.), 299 West Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LEND ON good city property at 9 per cent. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

WANTED—$10,000—I WILL GIVE ENOUGH inside or outside property for the above amount, so that the buyer can safely realize fifty per cent in a year. Address OWNER, or call ... Perch-st.

$5,000—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on unincumbered city property. ALBERT H. WALKER, Land, Loan and Building Agency, 47 Central Union Block.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate; money in hand. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 472 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, over $5,000. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney at Law, 481 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL copies of L. V. H. Crosby's great painting of the origin of the Chicago fire. The original painting is in oil; size six feet by four. It is the only authentic sketch of the great event published, and is fully copyrighted. Travelling agents and news dealers throughout the country furnished at wholesale prices. Canvassers wanted for this city. For further particulars call on or address L. V. H. CROSBY, 194 Michigan-av., Chicago. Hours from 10 to 12.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE ALDINE," the finest illustrated paper in the world. Aldine's supplement, giving terms, &c., sent on application to H. R. THOMPSON, General Western Agent, 499 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds donated to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $50 A WEEK EASILY made on $2 to $10 capital with our two fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE or part of house, west of Union Park; family consists of two. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address N 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY, unfurnished suites of two or three rooms on second floor, one fronting street; South Side preferred. State locality and terms. Address D 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, suitable for a banking business, either on Canal-st., between Lake and Madison, or Randolph, Washington, or Madison-sts.; not above Halsted-st. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, nicely located on West Side, two or three rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, for young gent and mother. Terms reasonable. Address Room 1, third floor, 60 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED room, without board, on South Side, east of State-st.; must have fire and gas and be comfortably furnished. Answer with full particulars as to location, &c., C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN WITH wife and child wishes one room, furnished, suitable for housekeeping; will pay about $15. Address T 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, or 2 or 3 rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three; South Side preferred. Address F 14, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY RESPECTABLE party having $5,000 to $10,000 capital, can obtain half an interest in a manufacturing business in Chicago—(a monopoly)—paying large profits, and of universal consumption throughout the country. First-class reference given and expected. Address G 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHYsician; one who is a good medical correspondent, and of good address, can hear of a business opening seldom met with by addressing P. O. Box 57.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 to open a restaurant on South Side, by one who understands the business and knows how to make it pay. Address, for one week, H 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTNER WITH $2,000, to take an interest in two of the best paying variety theatres in Chicago. Reason for taking partner is: I have secured what was the Olympic theatre, and want to refit it, making it a first-class theatre, to be run in connection with the Alhambra. To the right kind of a man this is a chance seldom offered. Call for this day only from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., at Alhambra Theatre, where full particulars will be given. A. W. HALL, Manager Alhambra Theatre, corner Canal and DeKoven-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 664 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 563 Wabash-av.

WANTED — OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, cast-off clothing, pistols and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, No. 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—ALL MOULDERS TO KEEP AWAY from Chicago as there is a strike in N. S. Barton's shop. WILLIAM A. PARKER, President of the Chicago Iron Moulders' Union.

WANTED—TO LET A CONTRACT FOR LAYing 500,000 brick, work to be done at once. J. C. McCORD & CO., 487 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandise in some flourishing village in the West, of a party who has established a prosperous trade. Has from $8,000 to $10,000 cash to invest. Address P B W, Sturgis, Michigan.

WANTED—LIQUOR LICENSE. CALL AT 77 Bunker-st., between 10 and 12 a. m. M. M. BURNS.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADIES' GOLD HUNTING CASE watch, Robert Staffer & Fils, makers, No. 75,124; the finder will be rewarded by returning same to Mrs. DEVOY'S, No. 150 West Madison-st.

LOST—WHILE SLEIGHING, A STRIPED mink muff, vicinity Centre-av. and Harrison-st. The finder of same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 101 Judd-st., near Jefferson.

FOUND—A WATER SPANIEL. RETURNED by proof of property and paying charges. No. 5 Vincennes-av., Douglas House.